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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Vol. II No. 11 | Royal Oak, Michigan | October 5, 1936

Bishop Puts Okeh on Lemke Program

His Bishop Telegraphs Fr. Coughlin

"Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin:

"In extemporaneous speech to Study Clubs, I mentioned credit and referred to local credit. As you know, you have never advocated interfering with corner bank. Thus the government control of all credit is neither in your mind or in mine. Lemke by explaining his plank as meaning wholesale credit clarifies entire situation and brings plank in harmony with your work. Don't worry over these newspaper stories. I've had some experience myself.

"Bishop Gallagher."

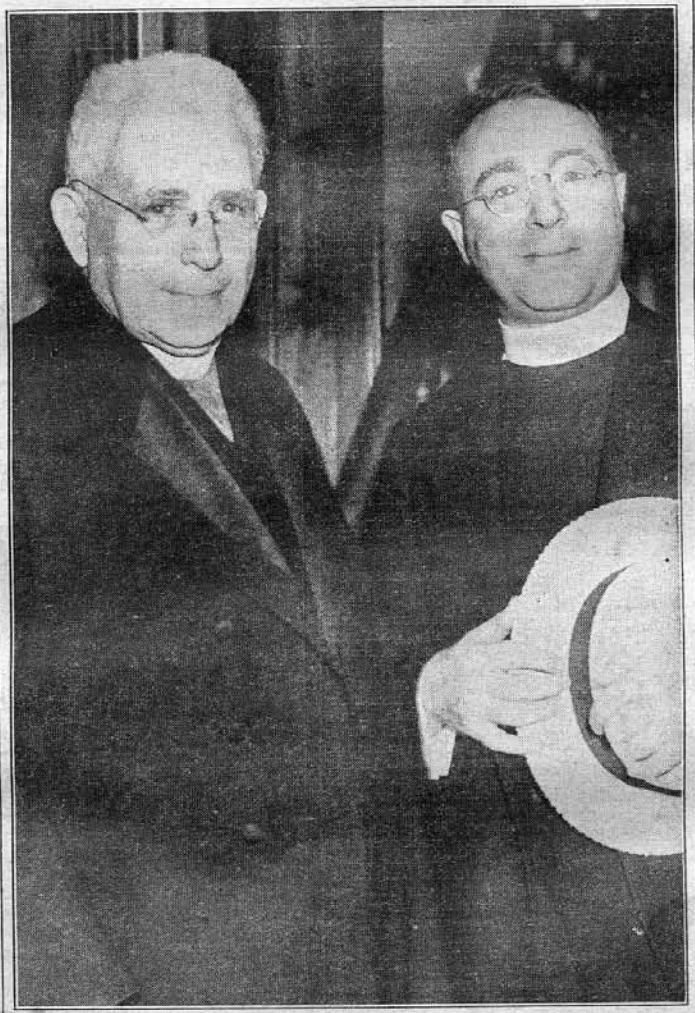
* * *

"Father Coughlin:

"Addressing Study Clubs extemporaneously, urged study fundamental subject of money and necessity of mastery that subject for everyday debate. Stated right understanding of money was key to solution economic ills. Added best text book on money was Father Coughlin's 'Questions and Answers." Praised as very readable. To strengthen your authority I said, 'We don't expect much of Irish on money problem, but it so happens that Senator Robert L. Owen, for 18 years in Senate and chairman Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and author Federal Reserve Act, praised Miss Coogan of Chicago as master of subject. I praised Miss Coogan as greatest Catholic authority and stated she collaborated in getting out book. Never said she was author.

"Bishop Gallagher."

Don't Worry Over These News Stories



—*Wide World Photo.*

The career of Father Coughlin, both as radio orator and crusading president of the National Union for Social Justice, has been marked repeatedly by attempts to alienate his bishop's support, or to make it appear that the bishop or the church are no longer behind Father Coughlin. Misquotation of Bishop Gallagher's address to Detroit Study Clubs, exposed in this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is the latest of such attempts. Bishop Gallagher is here shown with the pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich.

Prelate Ends Controversy Over 'Credit'

On the evening of Sunday, September 13, His Excellency the Most Reverend Michael J. Gallagher, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Detroit, had occasion to speak extemporaneously before the Catholic Study Clubs of Detroit, and a casual remark which he there made has caused a flurry of excitement from one end of America to the other.

The Bishop, in a remarkable though formally unprepared address, discussed certain phases of our economic and social life. After a strong plea to the Study Clubs to take up the real study of money and credit, the Bishop urged his hearers not to be content with merely favoring some monetary theory, but rather, on the other hand, prepare themselves for everyday debate and controversy by a thorough mastery of the fundamentally simple subject of money.

Discusses Credit

The Bishop's points were most illuminating. He distinguished between a mere favoritism toward a philosophy and a mastery of that philosophy. He knew that thousands who agree with Father Coughlin are utterly unable to hold their own in a controversy on daily subjects. Finally, in his extemporaneous talk, Bishop Gallagher came to the subject of credit. It is—or should be—well understood that the papal encyclical—"Quadragessimo Anno"—discusses the control of credit, which today rests in private hands, as one of our serious evils. But it is a far different thing to demand broadly that all credit be placed in the hands of the government than to advocate the government control of credit in the sense of loans extended to industry, to mining, to agriculture, to home owners, to banks and insurance companies.

Father Coughlin, with his happy facility in words, distinguishes between wholesale and retail credit. In his entire experience on the radio

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Father Coughlin's Page:

"The Economic World Crisis"

IT IS NOW generally admitted that the World war of 1914-18 was, in its immediate causation, mainly economic—a war for markets. Also that it failed, and that post-war politics have, likewise, so far failed, to lessen the likelihood of a still more disastrous repetition of the calamity.

Our present Holy Father has repeatedly appealed to Christendom, especially to Christian men of influence in church and in state, to the bishops and the clergy, to do their utmost not only in proclaiming, but in applying to every department of human life and affairs, those Christian social principles which alone can heal and save our very sick social order.

It is the right application of those principles that is so difficult. It demands an accurate knowledge of prevailing policies in industry, trade and commerce; and of how those policies are working out, i. e., affecting for well or ill the lives of the masses in every country. Though the ills of society, economic and political, are obvious and menacing, their real causation must be discovered by accurate diagnosis before they can be remedied; and such diagnosis is no easy matter.

Having devoted many years to careful study and observation of those phenomena, the present writer thinks that it might possibly serve a useful purpose if he were permitted to put before readers of The Irish Ecclesiastical Record a sort of map or survey of some of the lines of thought along which his investigations have led him; and some of the conclusions towards which they have pointed.

Purpose of Industry: Work or More Wealth?

What is the purpose of the industrial and economic organization of society? Is it to provide employment—work—for all (for a moral as well as a material object)? Or is it to produce, and make available, material goods and services with the least possible amount of work (employment)?

The process of increasing the productive efficiency of human labor and of gradually diminishing the amount of it required—and of supplementing it by labor-saving machinery, during the past 150 years, has now reached the stage at which society, so organized, can make available **an ample sufficiency of the material necessaries of life for all with a steadily diminishing amount of human labor** (employment).

But this organization has been working so defectively—has so deplorably failed to deliver for use any more than a mere fraction of the wealth which it is equipped to produce—that the public does not yet realize the enormous productive capacity of the industrial system, and still thinks that a sufficiency of wealth can be produced only by the whole population laboring as long and as hard as people had to work ages ago, before modern labor-saving machinery was invented.

Hence confusion of thought about the purpose of industry. Hence misguided persons advocating the scrapping of machinery in order to give more employment.

Rev. Prof. P. Coffey, S. T. L., Ph. D., is on the staff of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland. Writing in The Irish Ecclesiastical Record (for August), a "Monthly Journal Under Episcopal Sanction," Father Coffey presents some suggestions towards diagnosis and remedy of the economic world crisis. His study of the papal encyclicals, from a world viewpoint, so strikingly supports Father Coughlin's writings in America that SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to present his essay on this page. A second instalment will be presented next week.

People generally are just beginning to realize that the world under capitalist industrial and economic regime, **has reached the age of potential plenty.** They hear of millions of tons of wheat and coffee being **destroyed**; calves being **slaughtered** in millions; crops being **deliberately reduced**; wealth in a variety of forms being **destroyed** instead of distributed for consumption; men willing to work being kept idle; machines and factories running short time in all countries; while at the same time millions of the world's population are in destitution, and their natural right to marriage, to "increase and multiply", frustrated, because the system **is failing to distribute** the ample and increasing wealth which it could produce if it were permitted. But while they rightly cry out for reform of the system, they are mostly ignorant and in error as to what is really wrong, and hence espouse futile and unlawful schemes of reform.

Such schemes are communism and socialism—unlawful, because they deny natural human rights; futile, because they wrongly diagnose, and therefore would fail to cure, the economic evils from which society is suffering. The popes have condemned them, and that is enough for Catholics.

Meaning and Function of Money

To find the right remedy we must diagnose the disease aright. The obvious and natural purpose of all economic and industrial association is to provide material goods and services for use and consumption. To serve this end there are two processes: **Production** (including transport) and **distribution** of products among consumers by exchange **(trade, commerce)**. The former is becoming ever more and more efficient. It is **distribution** that has broken down. Now the medium of distribution is money. **The monetary system is not discharging its natural function: it is not delivering the goods.**

Money is essentially a system of exchange tickets, the value or validity of which is based upon man's belief (credit) in the wealth-producing capacity of the community using them. Its sole rightful function is to ensure that all the wealth which the community is capable of producing be continuously produced and exchanged among consumers for use. It is the duty of the state so to control the system of issuing money tickets for wealth-production and cancelling them through wealth-consumption that the system effectively discharges the above-mentioned function.

But all modern governments have neglected that duty by committing the whole money system to the unfettered control of groups of private citizens, who have ignored that essential purpose of the system and have made it subserve an opposite and anti-social purpose: which is nothing less than monopoly and consolidation of **all economic and even political power and domination of society** in their hands.

Pope Pius XI has explicitly called attention to this international world-monopoly of finance, and indicated some of its disastrous consequences.

The controllers of this financing or banking system issue the community's money tickets (for wealth-production and distribution) to the community **as a debt to themselves (at interest)** and recall and cancel those tickets (through prices for a portion of the wealth produced) before the total wealth thus produced is exchanged for use by consumers: thus causing an ever-widening chasm between the community's purchasing power as consumers, and the total of accounted prices (which is the total money owing to the banking system) for the wealth which the community has produced, Hence forced export and competitive struggles of nations for foreign markets: hence piling up of international debts: hence economic conflicts leading to wars: hence the progressive mortgaging of the whole industrial plant and capital and wealth-sources of society to the world-monopoly of banking.

State Enslaved by Economic Order

Another disastrous consequence, indicated by the pope, is the effective enslavement of the state (i. e., of all modern governments, of all political organization and authority in the modern world) to a super-state plutocracy in which political power is usurped and wielded by the monopolistic controllers of the very life-blood of economics and industry, which is finance.

Now, **this is an utter perversion of right order:** for the industrial and economic organization of the community ought to be subordinate to the political organization, and the authority of this latter ought to be (in the temporal domain) supreme. This authority derives rightly from God, and not from the superior might or craft of those who have usurped economic domination and are swayed by greed of power.

But, as a consequence of this growing financial impoverishment of the masses, and of the progressive mortgaging of the community's productive plant and capital and wealth-sources to the finance-controllers—which has now reached such a stage that while nominal and legal ownership still vests mainly in individual and corporate wealth-producers, **the real pow-**

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U.S. Joins Deal to Save French Franc at Expense of Americans

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

..Petitions are being circulated in New York state to place on the November ballot a ticket of the "American Labor Party."

The movement is reportedly the work of a left wing defection from the Socialists—a communistic group—led by David Dubinsky, no less.

The petitions purport to place in nomination on the ballot two national candidates and one state office.

The nominees for president and vice president, respectively, are Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner; and the presidential electors of the American Labor Party are identical with those already named for the Democratic ticket!

The candidate for governor is Herbert H. Lehman.

There would seem to be no question but that the new party framework is designed as a catch-all for those radicals who for some unknown reason could not be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. The movement to circulate petitions among the left-wingers, in an effort to commit them to Candidate Roosevelt would appear definitely to support the much-heralded Democratic tie-up with communists.

It is particularly significant that these radicals so boldly endorse the Democratic electors and three leading candidates.

* * *

The Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, Ph.D., president of International Catholic Truth Society and editor of "Light," in a widely syndicated article asks Candidate Roosevelt what he intends to do about this "red" support.

Father Curran writes:

"President Roosevelt is annoyed because, in the language of his secretary, the impression has been spread abroad that his administration is somewhat "red" in color, somewhat radical in its tendencies and somewhat ruinous to the future preservation of our American system of government.

"To relieve his annoyance President Roosevelt ought to repudiate the American Communist Party by name and remove the names of Dubinsky and Hillman from the of-

(Continued on Page 4)

"Spies" Made Million in Depression

—Acme Newspicture.

G. Eugene Ivy (left), head of the Atlantic office of the Railway Audit and Inspection Co., and W. H. Gray, special investigator, are shown during a Senate committee investigation hearing at which Ivy said he couldn't remember tearing certain documents which were reclaimed from his company's baskets in shreds. Gray disclosed the names of the firm's customers.

Labor Spies Give Senate Quiz Names of Firms Who Paid Them

By the Labor Editor

WEEKS ago, the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE carried the story of a vast spy system under the caption "Industry Pays a Living Wage—To Spies."

Today the American Aluminum Company of Pittsburgh, the Borden Milk Co., Bendix Products, Consolidated Gas of New York, Frigidaire and Kelvinator of New York, the National Dairy Products Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Texas Oil Company, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric Company, Truscon Steel, Pennsylvania Greyhound and H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company—names from the blue book of American business—represent only a partial list of the clients of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company and its subsidiary, the Central Industrial Service, **whose espionage system carries out in darkness the vicious plans of wicked men to destroy the labor movement in America.**

Into the Senate record now go the names of 67 industries which use the Railway Audit and Inspection services, either to hire strikebreakers at a living wage, or spies at a living wage **to compel labor to accept less than a living wage.**

How Spies Work

Two phases of the Senate's Committee on Investigation were of paramount issue: One was the phase of industrial espionage and the second, strikebreaking activities.

Disclosures of the activities of William A. Hemphill proved the technique of operation in the field of espionage. Hemphill, employe of one of the great southern steel companies, went into Birmingham, Alabama, to spy on the Committee for Industrial Organization. The Railway Audit and Inspection Co., through a certain Harry Preston, a field organizer, promised Hemphill good wages, gave him formal employment for a few months and then, after seasoning him with good pay and practical idleness, his employers sent him to Birmingham.

He became Number 3550, for the Railway Audit and Inspection records carried no names but only numbers. Arriving in Birmingham, Hemphill tendered his services to the Committee on Industrial Organization; his sole task was to extract information. Securing the confidence of Beddow in the labor headquarters of the C. I. O., Hemphill so ingratiated himself that he was able to report

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Effect Is to Cut Tariff: Alter Dollar

By Francis P. Keelon

Enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 was hailed by administration leaders as a "modernization" of the gold standard—"the adoption," as the Secretary of the Treasury himself so gaily put it, "of a 1934 model, stream-lined and with knee action."

During the last several years the American people, through the glibness of the Secretary of the Treasury, have been given a glimpse into the peculiar workings of the minds of those non-elected government officials and government employes who, through the advent of the New Deal alone, have blossomed forth as international figures. They are described by themselves, and by each other, as "financial experts," "foreign exchange experts," "economists," "official advisers" and "technical experts."

Billion Dollar Boys

These are the real "billion dollar boys" whose antics have occasioned many a chuckle in foreign capitals—**at the expense of the American people!**

These have been component parts of the 1934 model, the stream-lined effect of which is daily more in evidence as, with the greatest of ease, they flit about the financial centers of the world, soaring in one direction until, their speed retarded, the sensation lags when, to further stimulate their craving for excitable recognition of their "genius" they stream-line in the opposite direction.

Knee action, long since discarded by motordom because the American people refused to "take it," is still employed by our financial wizards who have hit upon a method of so synchronizing the action itself with the conventional leg and foot movement that the American public has been proded into insensibility of what has been happening to its purse strings.

Now let us look at the record.

The president of the United States, in his proclamation for the revaluation of gold issued at Washington, January 31, 1934, said: "Whereas I find, upon investigation, that the foreign commerce of the United States, adversely affected by reason of the depreciations in the value of the currencies of other governments" and "whereas I find from my investigation that in order to stabilize domestic prices and to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated currencies it is necessary to fix

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

October 5, 1936 — 162 — Volume II No. 11

Copyright, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company, published weekly; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 13, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

What's Back of It?

MISREPRESENTATIONS made to Bishop Gallagher of Detroit regarding Congressman Lemke's money program, and a wide misquotation of the Bishop's remarks based upon that misunderstanding, have combined during the last week in an attempt to throw confusion into the ranks of the National Union, as well as to handicap the Lemke campaign. There is hardly a doubt but that this was the intention.

Two telegrams from Bishop Gallagher to Father Coughlin, which are reproduced on page one of today's SOCIAL JUSTICE, should not only clear up this confusion for members of the National Union and workers in the Union party, but once and for all arm them—for the rest of the campaign—against future attempts to defeat the people's hope for social justice by such methods.

Bishop Gallagher, with his characteristically admirable force and clarity, puts an end to the controversy over credit control by stating that Candidate Lemke's interpretation of his platform brings him squarely into line with Father Coughlin's work.

In a second telegram, enlarging upon this earlier statement, the Bishop finds it necessary to refute a quotation credited to him by a Chicago community newspaper. The effect of the newspaper attack is to create the impression that Father Coughlin "stole" the ideas for his "Money" book from another source.

With this exposure of misrepresentations there ends —or should end—another of the long series of attempts to estrange Bishop Gallagher from the radio priest. As in all the previous cases, exposure simply reacts to the discredit of his enemies.

Father Coughlin, for 10 years the popular pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, went on the radio to preach social justice as outlined by the encyclicals of Pope Leo and the present pontiff, Pius XI. The 16 principles of Social Justice sum up most admirably the latter's encyclical, "Quadragessimo Anno."

The National Union for Social Justice is composed of millions of Americans—of every creed, race, and diversity of national origin—who have subscribed to these 16 principles. But no one for a moment charges that the National Union is "a Catholic movement" because of this fact.

Similarly, the Union party, founded by zealous men to put principles of social justice into government through political action, has drawn for its platform upon the 16 principles of social justice. But neither is the Union party "a Catholic party" because of that fact. No more is it the "creature" of the National Union. At the recent convention, it was Father Coughlin himself who fought hardest to prevent the endorsation of the Union party platform by the National Union. The National Union gave its endorsation to men pledged to its principles, not to any political party.

If the formulators of the Union party platform lacked the happy word facility that has made Father Coughlin one of the outstanding orators of his day, or the skilled appreciation of technical terms which has made the National Union leader a money expert, that fact is only evidence of their human frailty—certainly not proof of a devilish design to entrap America into communism.

The type of mind that sees things under the bed when they are not there can twist this Union party plank on money into almost any meaning. For their purpose, therefore, "Congress shall control all money and credit" is taken to mean that the Union party secretly "intends to seize all the banks" and set up communism under the guise of social justice. To be sure, no spokesman for the Union party ever wrangled such intepretation out of it!

But certain individuals, who are enemies of Father Coughlin and of the National Union, went to the Bishop of Detroit and deliberately delivered to him a gross misinterpretation of Lemke's money program. It was made to appear that Mr. Lemke and the Union party stood committed to some radical money views—like the nationalization of private banks—that went far beyond any principle of social justice which they sought, perhaps inexpertly, to write into their party platform.

A Date With the Tiger

A PITTSBURGH radio station refused to take a National Broadcasting company program presenting Earl Browder as speaker. Mr. Browder is the communist party candidate for president. Zack Foster, communistic national chairman, made a complaint to the federal communications commission, which has control of radio. The commission asked the Pittsburgh management to explain why it refused Browder an outlet and warned it against such discrimination.

Mr. Payne of the commission recently said that stations which did not take Mr. Roosevelt's fireside chats were arrogantly abusing the privileges given them by the government and must change their policy. They must take Mr. Roosevelt's talks when he made them. You have a right to wonder whether Gov. Landon's fireside chats, if he chatted, would be forced on the air in the same manner. Keep on wondering.

It might seem strange that dictatorial authority would be used to put Mr. Browder on the air. Dictator Hitler punishes any German whose neighbors report that he has been listening to a Moscow broadcast, and Dictator Stalin would make a gift of a piece of Siberia to any one who went on the air with a counter revolutionary speech. That would be magnanimous. More likely the gift would be a small piece of lead in a neat jacket.

The White House is busy explaining that, documents and proofs to the contrary notwithstanding, the American communists are not supporting Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Browder says they are supporting his supporters to beat Landon. They want his supporters to win. Landon must be beaten. Mr. Roosevelt's supporters cannot win unless Mr. Roosevelt wins. If Mr. Roosevelt's supporters win Mr. Browder will say it was a great victory for the revolution. Mr. Roosevelt himself later will be the subject of another chapter. Mr. Browder says Mr. Roosevelt is not firm enough.

The Pittsburgh station will take Mr. Browder's next speech. The management, through its attorney, says there is nothing else to do. It must allow the communist to talk or risk being prosecuted and having its license taken away. Licenses are renewed for short periods. **The dictator dictates for the dictator.**

For the time being Kerensky and Lenin are together. Mr. Roosevelt has said that he has a rendezvous with destiny.

It is a date with the tiger.

—The Chicago Tribune.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

ficial list of New York state electors in the coming presidential elections.

"Actions always speak louder than words and consequently thunderously louder than silence.

"To increase his annoyance, President Roosevelt ought to read the news account of the recent red decision of his own federal communications commission in Washington.

"Station WCAE has been forced by the Federal Communications Commission to accept a communist program in the nature of a series of speeches by Earl Browder, the pride of Moscow and the presidential political puppet of the communist party in America.

The facts are clear . . .

"What is President Roosevelt going to do about it?

"He cannot claim that his federal communications commission was suddenly stalked into making a snap decision.

"The present writer happens to know that the files of the federal communications commission are filled with hundreds of protests, from individuals and organizations, against past speeches over the air by Earl Browder.

"What has been the result of such protests?

"A mere form letter of reply!"

* * *

Communistic speech is not free speech. The United States Supreme Court, of which undoubtedly the federal communications commission has heard, has denied that freedom of speech means the right to advocate doctrines subversive to our American form of government.

Federal statutes, of which, we also hope, the federal communications commission has also heard, prohibit seditious conspiracies to overthrow, put down or destroy the government of the United States by force.

Force means a general uprising as well as external violence.

Communism is such a seditious conspiracy.

By its action in the case of the anti-American Communist Party versus American radio station WCAE, the Federal Communications Commission has become an accomplice to such a seditious conspiracy.

Here is something on the steps of the White House.

President Roosevelt cannot protest his lack of control.

What is he going to do about it?

Will he condemn the action of his Federal Communications commission in giving comfort to the communistic enemies of America?

Will he do this before election day?

World Business Monopoly Sought

HEAR PLAN

Lord Dudley Urges American Steel Moguls To Fall in Line

Myron C. Taylor (above) chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., and (below) Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. They attended the "world monopoly" conference.

International financiers, who already have succeeded in their fight to control our money system, are moving forward with a plan to drag the American working man down to the abject level of workers in other nations.

This sensational piece of news leaked out of a meeting held recently aboard the British liner "Queen Mary" by the Earl of Dudley, head of the British Iron and Steel Federation.

The purpose of the meeting, reliable sources disclose, was to effect a world combine of all phases of the iron and steel business.

Americans in on Deal

Among the Americans who attended the conference were Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., and their executive staffs.

To many, Lord Dudley's proposal for an international iron and steel monopoly may seem of little consequence in the lives of American working classes. To the informed, however, it represents one of the boldest steps ever taken to establish a network of control over world industry.

> Those who realize the dreadful results of even a national monopoly gasp at the horrors of an international monopoly that can, and will, drive wealthy nations, such as the United States, down to the starvation wage levels of backward nations.

Lord Dudley's proposition is part of a gigantic effort to consolidate world business, like world banking, under one huge control—to be dominated by the Bank for International Settlements and its parent in England known as the Bank of England, and in the United States as the Federal Reserve Bank.

World Bank in Control

The Bank for International Settlements is part of the machinery of the League of Nations and the World Court. Situated in Basel, Switzerland, this comparatively small but all-powerful counting house is openly in the clutches of the Bank of England.

For the benefit of Americans who may wish background information, should American industrialists be inveigled into Dudley's trap, SOCIAL JUSTICE reprints a statement concerning the Bank for International Settlements which was written several years ago by a London economist in The Referee.

The statement follows:

"The bank is to pay no taxes and its assets and deposits are to be immune from seizure, confiscation and censorship in time of war; it is also subject to no restrictions or prohibition of any kind on its imports or exports of gold or currency.

"The governor of the of the Bank of England, Mr. Montagu Norman (see SOCIAL JUSTICE, Sept. 7), is going to be a director of this foreign bank, which owes allegiance to no single government and can do as it likes.

"Truly there never has been anything like it in the world before. The unearned interest collected by the Bank for International Settlements soon will cause the impoverishment, debasement, extinction and disintegration of all that the masses care for."

C.I.O. Leader Surrounded by Communist Advisers

American laboring men are not to be hoodwinked into believing that John L. Lewis' break with the American Federation of Labor was a progressive step in the interests of union labor.

A glance at the personnel roster of Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization is enough to convince intelligent observers that this faction is definitely in the camp of communism.

The old adage, "Show me your company and I'll tell you who you are," applies to the mine chief and his C. I. O. executive council. Powers Hapgood, an official of the Socialist party, was sent to Camden as a representative of Lewis to instruct strikers in the communist technique of mass picketing.

The mine leader's most avowed confederate is David Dubinsky, communist president of the New York garment workers' union. Dubinsky, one of the 47 Roosevelt electors in New York, recently collected about $78,000 for the support of the communist movement in Spain.

"Comrade" Stachel, on the floor of the Communist convention, reported: **"The Communist party fully supports the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization."**

The Daily Worker, official Communist paper, has this to say: **"Unity of the trade union movement must be on the basis of the C. I. O. program."**

A group of communists, trading under the name of "The American League Against War and Fascism," published a featured article in their publication "Fight" by none other than John L. Lewis himself.

John L. Lewis' ambition is political. He wants to be president in 1940 and he will go to any extreme to attain his end. He is hobnobbing with the forces of destruction. He is not a fit leader to be entrusted with labor's destiny, and the sooner American members of industrial and craft unions realize this, the better for American democracy.

Ally of Reds

—Wide World.

John L. Lewis, who has jumped from the frying pan of the American Federation of Labor into the red fire of a Communist labor movement. Friend of David Dubinsky, Communist supporter, and other un-American strike fomenters, Lewis is no longer a representative leader of American union labor.

U.S. Capital, Labor Both Imperiled

In revealing the presence of Myron C. Taylor and Eugene G. Grace at the international industrial conference conducted by Lord Dudley of England, SOCIAL JUSTICE has no desire or intention to discredit the reputation of the two American manufacturers.

We might publish, if we chose, the salaries of Taylor and Grace and the information well might shock the laborers who are employed in their steel mills at far less than a living annual wage.

We might, like "Labor" and other communistically - inspired publications, reveal figures and relative data calculated to set class against class and fan the fires of hatred.

But SOCIAL JUSTICE feels that such an expose would not solve the problem of labor any more than the insincere efforts of John L. Lewis and his communist aides to "organize" the steel workers will solve the problem.

On the other hand, American labor can expect no help from William Green and his Tory-minded executive council in the American Federation of Labor.

The solution of labor's troubles lies much deeper.

At this writing American labor is the hapless victim of a tug-of-war between modern capitalism, as upheld by Taylor and Grace, and modern communism, as upheld by John L. Lewis, Earl Browder and other New Deal sympathizers.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Grace and their industrial colleagues should realize that they are as certain to lose out in this conflict as are their workmen. They should realize that communism is in the ascendant in America and that property rights as well as human rights are in danger of being repudiated.

Th quicker the American capitalist realizes that his truest ally in the fight against communism is the American laborer — the quicker the working classes are paid a just proportion of what they produce—the sooner the spell of Moscow will be broken.

Courts Tie Up Damage Award of Needy Man

NEW YORK. — (Special) — While a $20,000 award for damages is held in escrow by the New Jersey courts, Neil M. Erickson, disabled laborer, and his family of four have to subsist on $2 a week.

The New York Times recently reported the sad plight of the Ericksons, revealing that a fifth member of the family, a lad of 10, died in a Camden hospital on July 26 from lack of food. Physicians say that a daughter also is suffering from undernourishment.

Erickson is unable to work due to silicosis, a disease contracted while he was employed by a pulverizing company. Two years ago he was awarded damages of $20,000 in a suit against the employer. The courts have delayed payment, trying to determine whether the judgment should be borne by the employer or by an insurance company.

More Homes Needed

(Pictures on Page 16)

America needs 13,196,000 new homes.

This is the finding of prominent housing authorities after a recent country-wide survey into the condition of American dwelling places.

The survey revealed woeful disrepair of homes in every city, town and village in the nation.

Among other things noted in the investigation were:

Vast unemployment among the construction crafts.

Complete failure of the Federal Housing Administration to deal with needed modernization and new building.

Authorities are of the opinion that if the serious housing shortage in America is not remedied within a few years millions of Americans will have to live in sordid ,unhealthy surroundings which breed illness and crime.

Looking toward 1945, housing experts make the following estimates of new homes needed:

To replace houses not fit to live in—3,250,000.

Further replacement between 1936 and 1945—3,250,000.

To provide for population increase and for families who will establish new homes between now and 1945—6,750,000.

Job Office Poor Place to Be Funny

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells and cockle shells
And open jobs all in a row!

The other day there came to the office of SOCIAL JUSTICE a piece of airy-fairy writing which, at first sight, we thought had been struck off by the hand of Hans Christian Andersen.

Consider our dismay, when, upon closer inspection, we discovered that the article was in reality a routine press release of the Michigan division of the United States Department of Labor.

What is more, the author—believe it or not—was an army officer, Major Howard Starret.

Major Starret is the federal re-employment director for Michigan. For the benefit of those who may not have heard of the major, he was born in Michigan and received his education in Detroit schools and at Cornell university. He is listed in "Who's Who in Engineering. The thing about Major Starret that teases us, however, is the fact that —to quote the Department of Labor press agent—he "frequently has entertained children in hospitals, telling them stories about the cowboys and the Wild West."

No Laughing Matter

Now if you don't think a hard-boiled army man can spin a nursery yarn with the best of them then you ought to read the story that Major Starret sent us.

Being an employment director for the government, the Major's business is jobs for the unemployed. Now a job is a serious thing in these trying days. It's a bread and butter proposition, the difference between security and want.

As such, the business of putting men and women to work shouldn't be taken lightly by anyone—most especially an employment director.

Major Starret takes unemployment with a hey-nonny-nonny and a few handsprings. He has, in his press statements, a style that is ducky, and even cute.

"The newspapers," gushes the Major, "are just chuck full of stories about better business. People in general are earning more money. You and your neighbor have that good old American confidence back again, that depression fear has vanished for most of us, and more people have jobs."

More Jobs Than Men?

At this point the M. r is completely overcome by the "just dandy" state of affairs in the country. So much so, that he can no longer contain himself in ordinary prose, and jumps forthwith into esoteric belle-lettres.

"Jobs," he muses, with a touch of soliloquy. "Everyone is interested in jobs. Did you ever think how important a job really is to an unemployed person and his family?"

Yes, we have. He continues to woo.

"Jobs. As State Re-employment Director, my job is just one job after another. Yes, sir, from morning until night and even on Sundays I hear people saying: 'I want a job. Have you got a job for me? I want a job.' Employers tell me about the jobs they want filled. And a lot of them want them filled quickly. And you would be surprised to hear that my own district and branch managers throughout Michigan come to me often and say: 'We got jobs but no one to take them.'"

On the level, Major, are you kidding us? If not, please get in touch with SOCIAL JUSTICE at once. Your state officers may not have run across people who need jobs. But we know several hundred thousand who need them badly.

Optimism Misplaced

We take it that the Major and his staff of employment experts have just oodles of fun in their daily work. So many interesting things are happening all the time. There's just one thrill after another, listening to the sordid tales of the impoverished people who file into the office.

Of course, only a scattering few of the applicants really get jobs—and those few are lucky if they are able to earn $15 to $20 a week.

We are inclined to wonder if the Major ever thinks to ask an applicant if he has eaten breakfast—or if he invites any of his dejected visitors out to lunch.

We wonder also if the Major maybe isn't too much of an optimist. Somebody really ought to inform him that it isn't good policy for a government employment official to go around oozing enthusiasm about how many men and women are being re-employed when everybody knows that production in the United States is 25 per cent below normal and 12-million people are still hopelessly unemployed.

Secondly, the Major isn't being paid by the taxpayers to be a poet laureate for the New Deal. Charlie Michelson knocks down a nice piece of change for that.

Russia Climbs to U.S. Status as We Plunge

Russia is in the third year of her second five-year-plan. Official announcement has been made that at the "close of the Third Five-Year-Plan (1943) the standard of living of the Russian population will closely approach that of employed workers in advanced countries of western Europe, and by the end of the Fourth Five-Year-Plan (1948) it will **begin to approach** that of the United States."

In other words, after eight years of apprenticeship under American and European engineers, economists, physicians, etc., Russia can look forward to another 12 years of struggle before she will "begin to approach" the status of our present-day American worker. Twenty-five years of regimented suffering to be endured before the Russian people can enjoy the ordinary comforts of a civilized world!

In the meantime, the communists of our own land are doing their best to bring about in the United States the same condition from which it has taken so many years for Russia to recover. If they are successful, (and they will be, unless Americans wake up and prevent it) we will be at Russia's starting point before Russia achieves our present status.

Middle Class Voting for Life

The middle class, according to an editorial in the Bridgeport Life, has always been the buffer between the upper and lower classes. The upper class, with its trusts and monopolies, has crushed the life out of the small business man and burdened him with heavy taxes, which their wealth and the legal talent they are able to employ have enabled them to evade.

Big business hires agitators to foment strikes in the plants of their smaller competitors and then calmly takes over the ruined plants of their victims. Labor unions know better than to call strikes against such moneyed outfits as General Motors, Standard Oil, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, etc., for they know they would accomplish nothing. And so they attack the little fellow, who hasn't the capital to fight a winning battle against such heavy odds.

But Big Business isn't using its head. For when "the middle class has been leveled to the ground, then the upper class and the lower class will meet face to face. It will then be money against the masses and Russia for the finish . . . **With the passing of the middle class will come the passing of America . . . and when liberty is erased in America it will be obliterated from all the world.**"

"We are facing a serious crisis in the coming election. Every vote is as important as though each voter were on the jury deciding the verdict regarding our country on trial . . . We have known suffering for the past seven years, but the brains and courage of the middle class have prevented violence. The middle class has lost the heaviest and stood it the bravest, but they still think in terms of construction, not of destruction."

A Study in Contrasts

Just Another September 18th in the Life of the du Ponts

Frank R. Kent's Syndicated Column

"It is certainly time something were done about the du Ponts before they become completely established as the national whipping posts. Things have already reached the stage where, no matter what happens in politics, blame is placed on the du Ponts. It must leave the du Ponts, who, as individuals and as a family, are entirely decent and not without public spirit, really dazed.

"Inasmuch as no one seems to have courage enough to stand up and say a good word for the du Ponts for fear of being branded as a villain, it would seem about time for the du Ponts to say a word for themselves.

"They have not really done any harm. They have no wicked purpose. Scores of rich men have contributed just as liberally to the two parties as the du Ponts. Yet, through a skilled publicity, the du Ponts have been made the goats and are in a fair way to being nationally damned, all because it suits the politics of the period.

"If there is an articulate du Pont capable of presenting the family case, certainly the American people would give him a hearing."

St. Louis Post Dispatch on September 19:

"A distinguished columnist has all but proffered his sword (pen, if we must be liberal) to the Delaware du Ponts. He thinks the brothers are being heckled and harangued. And what, he asks, is their offending? Generosity, that's all. They have been giving their money in sizeable amounts to what they believe to be worthy causes. The other day their names were included among contributors to the Republican campaign in Maine. When Mr. Farley heard about it, he became almost violent. But, as the columnist reminds us, when the du Ponts sent checks to Roosevelt headquarters four years ago, Mr. Farley felt about it much as Mr. Mellon did in that "golden primary" from which Pennsylvania has never entirely recovered.

"Now the du Ponts, individually and as a family, are nice people, the columnist assures us, and it's their money, and why should they be abused and held up to scorn for scattering crumbs, or even loaves, as they impulsively wish?

"But scanning the horizon and giving the latitude and longitude a hurried once-over, it seems to us there is plenty of stuff to weep about without lending any tears to the bleeding hearts of Pierre, Lamont and Irenee. Those three musketeers of the powder principality have not as yet, so far as we are advised, thrown themselves on the mercy of public opinion's court."

News Developments in National Capital

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., of Delaware, owns 7.98 per cent of voting stock in a large German munitions plant, a report of the senate munitions committee showed today.

Du Pont owns $892,761 worth of stock in the Dynamit Aktien Gesellschaft of Germany, the report, issued on April 20 last, stated.

It further set forth that the du Ponts had an agreement with the German munitions makers to "disclose to each other all inventions relating to explosives (other than military powders) compounds and derivatives of cellulose."

The voluminous report of the comittee, of which Senator Nye of North Dakota was chairman, pointed out that the large international commercial interests of such industries as the du Ponts "may precede in the minds of these companies the importance of national policy."

It declares consideration of commercial interests "were apparently foremost in the re-arming of Germany in 1934" and in the sale of a chemical process which "could be used to manufacture cheaper munitions in Japan in 1932."

After Congress passed an act forbidding shipment of arms from the United States to certain countries under certain circumstances, the du Ponts still "were in a position to profit indirectly from any sales without ostensibly violating the embargo," the report stated.

The du Ponts "maintain the closest of connections" with the Imperial Chemical Industries of England, the report declared, and through this firm the du Ponts were able to "turn over some of their business."

The committee report said Felix du Pont, vice president of the du Pont Company, "made a most amazing contract" with a man named Giera, an international spy, for sale of arms in Germany. The contract entered into with Giera, however, was cancelled on Feb. 2, 1933, the day after it was signed, the report said.

Committee agents reported the du Ponts had paid Giera $25,000 and the reason for annulment of the contract was "uncertainties regarding a possible flareback." Another contract made with Giera likewise was cancelled, the report stated.

About the time these contracts were cancelled, the report continued, political organizations in Germany "like the Nazis were nearly all armed with American revolvers and Thompson machine guns" which were reported smuggled into Germany from the United States.

The du Pont firm in 1932 had stated that smuggling of arms into Germany was being carried on by the Dutch, the report said.

An Impression of Fr. Coughlin

Salem G. Bland, D.D.,
in Toronto Weekly Star:

"I can understand those who love and admire Father Coughlin and those who dislike and distrust him, including those of every intermediate shade of approval or disapproval that may be held concerning him. What I cannot understand is how any thoughtful man can regard this remarkable, even (as far as America is concerned) this unique figure as of no importance. . . .

"I think his influence has been for good. Certainly his courage is remarkable and his faith in his ideals and in the intelligence and love of justice of the American people far stronger than that of most politicians of this continent. . . .

"Father Coughlin has been drenched with hostility and contempt, but nothing has daunted him. He has kept on his course almost as steadily as the moon through the drifting clouds. The most formidable criticism that has been levelled against him, it has seemed to me, has been the charge that his movement has been just a disguised or incipient Fascism. That has never seemed to me to be psychologically consistent with Father Coughlin as his personality has been revealed in his copious addresses, but very intelligent people have for years affirmed it, and only yesterday I noted that Norman Thomas on August 9, in a public address, charged that Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice is "the nearest parallel we have to American Fascism," and further declared that "the nearest we can come to the platform of the Union party is the platform of the Nazi party of Germany." . . .

"Mr. Thomas may know a great deal more about the National Union than I, and his political insight may be much keener than mine, but I have seen as yet no reason to doubt my first impression of Father Coughlin—that wisely or unwisely he is seeking passionately to make life better for the oppressed and plundered farmers and working people of the United States."

Soldiers Field 'Not Big Enough for Rally Crowd'

The Independent Pathfinder,
Chicago, Ill.

"One of the most remarkable things that has happened in many years is the tremendous turn out of people to hear Father Coughlin speak. Figures that reach us prove that over 140,000 people were in attendance at Riverview, who paid fifty cents apiece for the privilege of seeing and hearing him. There is no doubt that he has done more to cause American public to think for themselves than any other individual in the last several generations.

"This certainly was a blow against the decision of the South Park Board refusing him the right to speak at Soldiers Field. We doubt very much if Soldiers Field would be a large enough arena for people that would be interested to weigh the words of so remarkable an individual. . . .

The remarkable thing about the whole business is that the people that attended weighed his every word, and were by far the most orderly and conscientious group of individuals of such size ever to gather at one point. We pause to reflect upon the trend of thought of the countless millions of people in the United States, and what their reaction will be in this presidential campaign, and more important in the next."

Landon's Bid for Farm Votes Borrows Social Justice Idea

By the Political Editor

Candidate Alfred M. Landon went a long way on September 22nd in bidding for the agricultural vote in the coming November election.

The National Union for Social Justice, of course, favors the candidacy of William Lemke, master of the agricultural problem. Yet to distinguish the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE from those of the partisan press, we can frankly state that the farm program of Alfred M. Landon is the most progressive and liberal ever to emanate from either of the two old parties.

Landon says he would continue benefit payments under the present commitments of the Roosevelt administration. Landon would inaugurate or continue the relief checks and credit facilities for the drouth stricken farmers. Landon would pay the farmers a subsidy to offset the tariff on manufactured goods on the domestically consumed operation of our great export crops such as wheat, hogs, cotton and tobacco.

Recognizes Tariff Burden

This recognizes the fact that the goods the farmers buy are heavily and indirectly taxed by the tariff which is a subsidy on manufactured goods. It, likewise, recognizes that there is no equivalent compensation received by the farmer on the things he sells, namely, the great export agricultural products of wheat, hogs, cotton or tobacco.

Landon continues to urge a comprehensive soil and water conservation program with cash payment for co-operating farmers. This is nothing but the new triple A.

Landon then comes forth with the proposal of an amendment to the Federal Warehousing Act **to enable farmers to borrow against agricultural products to be stored on the farm.** SOCIAL JUSTICE has hammered away month after month on the necessity of such a program, for the cheapest storage in the world is farm storage. The most vicious practice in the world is that compelling the farmer to dump his crop at the harvest time.

Generous loans at low rates of interest on harvested crops sealed in the granaries of the farmers themselves, with warehouse receipts negotiable instruments on which government loans may be obtained, is a constructive advance in the solution of the agricultural problem.

Advocates Crop Insurance

SOCIAL JUSTICE has time and again pointed out that it is criminal to permit the individual farmer to suffer the full effects of the vagaries of nature.

The soundest loan in the world is an agricultural loan and the safest loan is a seed loan and a crop loan. What the farmer needs is some aid in accommodating credit to the vagaries of a nature, which always produces a surplus and wealth over a period.

Landon urges the encouragement of new kinds of crops.

Landon advocates adequate credit at "reasonable rates" for the purchase of farms by farm tenants. The reasonable rate should be 1½ per cent maximum with long term maturities and the right to rediscount the mortgage.

Landon advocates the limitation of all subsidies to the production level of the family farm. This is good politics but questionable economics. If you want to regulate agriculture you must regulate it irrespective of persons or of acreage.

A little too much attention has been given the seemingly great scandal in paying large land owners benefits. The truth is that if crop curtailment is the principle to be pursued then of course you cannot exempt large acreage, whether of individual or corporation ownership, and at the same time curtail production

Farm Family Objective

In the war, when it became necessary to increase the productivity of the land, how silly would it have been to exempt the 80,000 farms over a thousand acres each from full production. How silly it is today to exempt these 80,000 farms from a conservation program if conservation is the objective.

Right thinking demands that when it comes to loans, or government subsidies to restore American agriculture to a nation of farm owners, then the land and farm family must be the objective of consideration. But if conservation be the objective or crop curtailment or crop increase be the objective—the acre, and not the family, is the object of consideration.

Finally Landon advocates an economy in federal finance to free the control from impending debt and taxation

If Landon would only come out with something definite on this—say, for example, to tax the $60-billion of wealth represented by federal, state and local bonds, and exempt the $32-billion represented in the present value of all the farms of America, he would have a program which could be carried out within the federal government. With the income on the wealth represented by the bonds, he could subsidize the farms to the extent of the burden of other local taxation.

Bring On "Your Boss," Lemke Wires to Thomas

opponents, Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, conceded publicly last week that the Union Party leader may win in the coming election.

Thomas, whose challenge to an open debate Mr. Lemke recently scorned, said Lemke's election to the presidency would turn on the strength of Father Coughlin and Doctor Francis E. Townsend."

"Lemke may deliver," Thomas told a group of New York reporters. "His strength is greater than I would like to believe."

The day following this admission Thomas was informed in a telegram from Lemke that a debate with the socialist was out of the question. Lemke said, "My time is otherwise occupied."

The telegram stated:

"Your telegram which you made public apparently for publicity purposes has been received. You asked me to debate you. My time is otherwise occupied since you and your comrade, Browder (Earl Browder, Communist candidate) are both giving aid and comfort to Jim Farley's candidate for the presidency.

"I respectfully suggest that since me. If you can get the president to debate me, then I am sure that you and your friend Browder could stage a sideshow and debate some question between yourselves.

"In this great struggle I regret that you have seen fit to give your support to one of the Wall Street candidates. I am fighting both of the coupon-clipper candidates and expect to defeat them."

—William Lemke.

Donkey and Elephant. Mikado Rides 'em Both

From the Milwaukee Journal:

Wisconsin Republicans went into a strategic huddle Friday over the startling, if not really sensational discovery that Roosevelt Democrats are distributing souvenir donkeys—nifty for the buttonhole — which bear the "un - American" trademark "Made in Japan.'

The high command decided that here was something to talk about as the rejuvenated G.O.P. heads into the November campaign. A fiery speech was planned, denouncing "cheap foreign labor," praising "high American living standards," and boosting the "full dinner pail' and "the Republican protective tariff.

The issue might become more important, Republicans said, than the recent shipment into Wisconsin of cheese from Canada.

Then an inquiring Republican, no less enthusiastic but a bit more cautious than the others, piped up:

"How about these souvenir elephants some of our committees are peddling around? What's the trademark on the elephants?"

Well, the trademark on the elephants was the same as on the donkeys—"Made in Japan."

So the important speech about buying from "cheap foreign labor" will not be made.

Program for Youth

No principle in either the Democratic or Republican platform defines or states as clearly what they would do for the youth of this country as is found in the fifteenth plank of Mr. Lemke's platform.

Platform of the Union Party, Plank 15, reads:

"Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession."

Lemke Talks in Alabama

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE*)*

Following an intensive speaking tour in the middle west, Congressman William Lemke, Union party candidate for president of the United States, carried the people's party message into the heart of the South last week, when he attacked the international bankers before a mass meeting in Birmingham, Ala.

Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Minnesota were added to the states in which the people are certain to have an opportunity of voting for Union party candidates.

Union party presidential electors for Wisconsin will appear under the banner of the "Independent Union Party," which came into being with the filing of the petition in Madison, September 17th.

Bears 54,000 Names

According to Wisconsin law 1,000 signatures are required. The petition to qualify the Union party carried more than 54,000! More than 50 times the required number. The filing was in charge of Edward A. Quinn, Kenosha, who is also a state official of the National Union for Social Justice.

Congressman Lemke continued to batter away at his driving campaign, cheered by attentive and enthusiastic audiences at every stop. Before a mass meeting and rally at Swayne Field, Toledo, Ohio, September 18th, he attacked the staggering national debt and the ever mounting interest burden under the government's financing program.

On the afternoon of Saturday, September 19, the candidate addressed a picnic of the National Union for Social Justice at Wapakoneta, Ohio, and the following day, Sunday, a mass meeting and picnic of the NUSJ at Ehrhart's grove, near Chicago.

On September 20th at 7:30 p. m. he spoke at the Lake County fair, at Crown Point, Ind.

Down the River

On September 21st, Mr. Lemke with a delegation of Illinois supporters and candidates started a 10-day river cruise in the interest of the "Union Progressive Party" as the ticket will be designated on the Illinois ballot. Newton Jenkins, Illinois candidate for senator, and William Hale Thompson, candidate for governor, accompanied Lemke.

With Dr. Francis Townsend, Lemke made a two-day tour through Minnesota, speaking in a number of towns and in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Parade for G.O.P. Vote for Lemke

Another example of the opposition given to the National Union by local and state politicians is found in this letter from Pennsylvania:

To the Editor:

Do not be mistaken by my appearance. Our Republican "friends" have decorated me, and my car, with Republican badges. And I feel just like a clown.

We are given no choice. We must wear these badges or lose our jobs. The Republicans do not pay for the gas that we must use in our cars to do their advertising.

Will you please forgive me and your many more friends this time? I mean real Social Justice men who must parade with the GOP or lose our jobs.

I have no place on my Republican clothesline for the Union party advertising, but I promise all Social Justice candidates my hearty support in November when democracy forbids them to dictate my vote.

God be with you and Social Justice, Father Coughlin.

—Alias a Republican

Father Coughlin's Saturday Night

"We the People"

AS ALREADY announced to you, this broadcast is originating from the Municipal Stadium at Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. A glass-enclosed studio has been constructed in the middle of this mammoth field. Thousand of persons are present to witness this largest studio broadcast in the history of radio. Obviously I am forcefully reminded, as I am seated here, that people in glass houses should not throw stones.

At the outset let me reiterate the objectives of the National Union.

First, we are organized to protect religion against the onrushing tidal wave of red atheism.

Second, it is our purpose to defend the Constitution of our nation and the liberties derived therefrom against the subversive elements which are dynamiting its foundations with destructive ideas just as surely as are the reds razing the Alcazar in Spain.

Thirdly, by incorporating our principles into legislation, it is our desire to save capitalism by removing from its identity the evils which are not only destroying it but which are driving thoughtless masses of people into the irrational depths of communism.

To preserve and not destroy, to cure and not to kill are motivating principles which have amalgamated the millions of members of the National Union into one solid phalanx.

One word of direction for my critics. At Cincinnati this week I challenged the press of the nation to print seven specific points around which the entire issue of the distribution of wealth revolves. Instead of doing that—and the challenge still holds good!—the papers of the nation have seen fit to becloud the issue by publishing a statement from an anoynmous cleric who was characterized by Bishop Gallagher as that "unnamed 'high American prelate' ".

Moreover, an American prelate has seen fit to criticize my Cincinnati statement without having verified either its context or text. I reiterate what I said Thursday night in Cincinnati, namely, "if the causes which beget communism are not removed in America"—and I am quoting not an archibshop's words but the words of His Holiness Pius XI—: **"Let nobody persaude himself that the peace and tranquility of human society can be effectively defended against the forces of revolution!"**

If and when that day will arrive—and God forbid it—if and when ballots will have proven useless, then as one American, imbued with the tradition of Washington, I shall not disdain using bullets for the preservation of both liberty of conscience and liberty of Constitution.

I can conceive of no red-blooded American differing with me on this point.

II

Speaking of the liberties inherited from our Constitution, it was 1787, one hundred and forty-nine years ago, that there assembled in this city an inspired group of men who, after much deliberation, composed the Constitution of the United States in the name of "We, the people". In these present days of turmoil when religion is outlawed, when democracy has been crushed under the heel of dictatorship and when, for capitalism, there has been substituted the crude collectivism of the communists, it is worthwhile for us, as we gather here at the birthplace of our liberties, to reason calmly as "we, the people," with all other peoples, face the inevitable crisis which confronts us.

The red flag has been unfurled. That eminent leader of religion, Pius XI, has warned all nations of the devastating progress of communism.

Scientifically we ask ourselves what produced the upheavals in Russia, in Germany, in Spain, in Mexico? What created 15 million jobless men in America, the land of plenty? What has forced and still forces our populations to suffer want in the midst of plenty? Certainly it was through no desire for bloodshed.

Communists are not born as such. Nevertheless, since the economic world has become their breeding ground and since a widespread acceptance of certain of their theories is generally admitted, there is only one cause which could have produced this result. Specifically it was more than hunger. It was **needless hunger.** It was more than a lack of clothing. It was a **needless lack of clothing.** Our factories, our industries, our inventors, our mechanics, our farmers were capable, and still are capable, of producing more than an abundance of wealth. Because this abundance was withheld from the people—that was the cause of communism.

My analysis of the situation is in harmony with the analysis expounded by Pius XI. It is this: Capitalism, which in itself is a praiseworthy system of economy in so far as it is capable of producing a plenitude of goods and of distributing them equitably amongst all those engaged in production, suddenly became more notorious for its evils than for its virtues. Through its system of mass production and labor-saving devices the working men were not paid equitably for what they helped to produce. Rather they were paid only for the hours spent at the lathe or at the power press while they were in the act of producing. As a result wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few.

The machinery which year by year became capable of producing more and more units of wealth was not owned by those who operated it. It was, therefore, impossible to distribute equitably this wealth because credit money, which represents 95 per cent of all the money used in the world, and especially in this nation, was issued, controlled and regulated by a group of private individuals who oftentimes gained control of industry. As a result, they who controlled the issuance and regulation of money also controlled the production and distribution of wealth.

Thus the needless hunger and nakedness and want to which I have referred aroused men to rebel against a system of economy which exploited them.

Governments which protected this economic system were toppled over one by one. Religion which seemed to be identified with modern capitalism was scourged and crucified. The physical and political liberties gained in the struggle to establish democracy were sacrificed. Communism was rampant because it was generated not by the virtues of capitalism but by its vices.

Let us reason calmly. This audience has gathered at Philadelphia where a century and a half ago there assembled the representatives of the people who had rebelled successfully against the injustice and tyranny and taxation of the imperial economy of Great Britain.

Stranger that I am in the city of Philadelphia, I feel that I am treading upon sacred soil. Here is Valley Forge casting its immortal halo upon this stadium. The sacrificial spirit of Washington permeates the very atmosphere. Independence Hall, enshrined like a lustrous jewel amongst the towers of industry and commerce, still re-echoes to all Americans that **"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."**

"We, the people," my friends, still are independent even at the price of blood, still are opposed to the heresies of the "divine right of kings" and to the modern misconceptions of the spurious rights of dictators.

I speak these things to you neither out of sentimentalism nor to trick your judgment with the utterance of fine phrases. There is a reason for my focusing your attention upon Philadelphia and Valley Forge, upon the Constitution, upon Independence Hall and upon the year of 1787.

During the latter half of the 18th century, what was occurring in Europe as our Founding Fathers were busied in building a "more perfect Union" for our people and their children? Europe was in a turmoil. Catherine the Great, wielding the scepter of the czars, permitted her cossacks to wield the lash of oppression.

Frederick the Great in Germany, George III in England, and Louis XVI of France well represented the thought of the times insofar as they subscribed to the slavish concept not only of the divine right of kings but to the divine exploitation of the people. Courtiers and courtesans, princes and dukes had concentrated the wealth of empires in their unsoiled hands.

European nations had arrived at the period of suffering when patience no longer was a virtue. Revolt was in the air. No wonder Voltaire, Condillac and Condorcet preached their doctrines of atheism and red revolution! No wonder the red flag of the Commune was hoisted over the tricolor in Paris!

Eventually the Bastille fell and with it fell more than 200,000 heads of Loyalists, of 18th century capitalists, of inactive, passive Christians who had failed to read the handwriting on the walls of civilization. The French Commune had arrived. It was the forerunner of the Russian Commune of 1917.

In those crimson days when the so-called age of reason devastated civilization with its doctrines of collectivism, its philosophy of destruction, its mental abortion of atheism, how did our Founding Fathers react?

At that identical period and within the sacred precincts of this venerable city they assembled in the name of "We, the people,' 'to establish a "more perfect Union" rather than to destroy; to provide for the common welfare rather than for the privilege of class. These inspired men refused to substitute mob rule of unlimited democracy for the autocratic rule of an unlimited monarchy.

Wisely they constructed three branches of government, co-related but independent. The Constitution provided that the making of laws regulating the progress of this nation should be written by a representative group of men elected by "We, the people." For the execution of these laws the Constitution provided for a second branch of government, commonly referred to as the president and his cabinet.

A third section of our government was established, commonly referred to as the Supreme Court. Its purpose, according to our Founding Fathers, was, and is to judge whether or not the laws passed by Congress are in harmony with the Constitution and whether or not the execution of these laws as performed by the president and his secretaries is in substantial accord with the decisions of Congress.

Yes, my fellow countrymen, we Americans did rebel against the 18th century divine right of kings. Our forefathers did establish a "more perfect Union."

In those days they avoided the extremes of the French Commune. In their ears was ringing the counsel of George Washington who pleaded with them to avoid foreign entanglements, foreign philosophies, foreign extremities and foreign dictatorships, be they of the king or of the mob. One hundred and forty-nine years afterwards, shall we forget these traditions?

I ask you, my fellow Americans, this simple question: If in 1787 we refused to follow the philosophy of the French Commune, which irrationally rebelled against an irrational exploitation, need we today subscribe to the fanciful fallacies of European dictatorship as we are passing through a period of change?

Let us reason calmly as did the Hancocks, the Madisons, the Carrolls, the Benjamin Franklins, the Washingtons and the signers of the Constitution. In its preamble these men insisted upon writing the words, **"We, the people of the United**

t Radio Broadcast:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BROADCAST

Communists are not born as such. It is not hunger that makes men revolt, it is needless hunger. It is more than a lack of clothing; it is a needless lack of clothing. It is want in the midst of plenty.

Is there economic turmoil in this nation of ours? No one denies it.

Is there wealth concentrated in the hands of a few? No one dares contest it.

Communism is no more the cure for the evils of capitalism than decapitation is a remedy for the headache.

What group of so-called leaders is willing to advocate production for use at a profit—profit to the stockholders and profit to the laborer?

Which one of the presidential candidates is willing not only to praise the Constitution but to put into practice that portion of it which gives Congress the right to regulate the value of foreign coins!

You cannot cure communism by preaching against it; you must remove the causes.

States, in order to form a more perfect Union." Now, the Continental Congress which had preceded the writing of the Constitution established what was thought to be a perfect union. Setting aside the niceties of grammar, and concentrating our minds upon the niceties of civilization, the perfect Union which developed into a 'more perfect Union" can and must mature into a "most perfect Union"—under the guidance and authority of "We, the people."

Let us reason calmly. Is there economic turmoil in this nation of ours? No one denies it. Is there wealth within our boundaries concentrated in the hands of a few? No one dares contest it. Is there want in the midst of plenty? Ask either the 20 million American laborers who are working for less than a living wage, or the 30 million farmers of America who are forced to produce at less than a profit.

Now, to cure these ills of the concentration of wealth with its resultant poverty, which course shall we pursue? Shall we join hearts and hands with those who cry aloud for the nationalization of industry, for the public ownership of all transportation, of all systems of communication, of all factories, forests and mines, and bargain mutually to work for use and not for profit? Shall we dispense under such a system with the private ownership of our homes? Shall we sacrifice our political and social liberties agreeing to live servilely to the dictates of a state which at one and the same time becomes our God, our religion, our master and our judge? Such a perversion is unthinkable.

Nevertheless, there are those within the confines of our own nation—yes, within the very halls of our own government at this hour—who already have established Delaware Corporations, owned by the government, for the purpose of taking over private property and entering into competition with private industry!

I refer to those identical personages under Mr. Roosevelt's administration who are responsible for recognizing Soviet Russia, for congratulating murderous Mexico, for lending aid and comfort to communistic Spain, for utilizing American gold to sustain socialistic France—the same Roosevelt administration which, contrary to the precepts of sacred scripture, inaugurated a policy of destroy and devastate for the farmers of America, with the hope of producing prosperity therefrom.

Communism is no cure for the evils of modern capitalism any more than decapitation is a scientific remedy for a headache.

Let us continue to reason calmly.

What industrialist in America is willing to oppose openly the living annual wage? Which of our thousand manufacturers is willing to defend the theory that his corporation should operate only on the basis of profit for the stockholders? If the mass productionist shoe-makers, textile workers, automobile laborers and others are able only to earn enough to sustain themselves and their families, and cannot save sufficiently for the purchase of the products turned out by industry, who will purchase these products? Where will the stockholders' profits eventually be found?

What group of so-called leaders is willing to advocate the principle of production for use at a profit—a profit to the stockholder and a profit to the laborer who today is cheated by one of the vices of capitalism which is related to the hourly wage system?

Again let us reason calmly: Today it has been announced that France has relinquished the so-called gold standard. Today it has been admitted publicly in every news-journal that Mr. Morgenthau, through the agency of the Federal Reserve Banks, Mr. Mantagu Norman, through the agency of the privately owned Bank of England, and Mr. Leon Blum, through the agency of the privately owned Bank of France, have agreed to fix the price of the French franc at the rate of about 23 for $1.

Is this in harmony with the Constitution of the United States? I challenge them to reply.

Does not the Constitution written here in Philadelphia prescribe that Congress has the right to fix the value of foreign coins? Has not the world grown weary of the shuttling back and forth of piles of gold from capital to capital? It has always been the harbinger of war, always the carrier and breeder of distress, always the forerunner of revolution which in this instance is safe to prophesy for France and for Europe, if not for America, within the next 12 months.

Deflation, which means a lowering of the prices of real estate and all other wealth, has characterized the financial activities in France for several years as it was aided and abetted by Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt administration, the self-confessed saviour of the French franc. Tomorrow, inflation, which means the skyrocketing of prices, of foodstuffs, of the costs of living, will be the order of day for that distressed country with its socialist government, which has failed to face the money question.

Which one of the presidential candidates of the two major parties is willing not only to praise our Constitution but to put into practice that portion of it which gives to Congress, and not to the international bankers, the right to regulate the value of foreign coins and, therefore, the right to impede the progress of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse?

Again let us reason calmly on this Constitutional issue: "We, the people," having formulated our Constitution, do not consider that this human convention called money is veiled in any mystery. Our Founding Fathers, whose own parents had been victimized by the usurers of Europe, by the private coiners of money, wrote into our nation's Constitution that money should be created taxfree by the people themselves through the Congress of the United States. Forgetful that there is no problem of production since it has been solved in this wondrous age of industrialism, unmindful that wealth is distributed through the agency of dollars be they currency or credit and, having promised to drive the money changers from the temple because they had defiled it, again I challenge the presidential candidates of the two major parties to face this issue and answer once and for all the question:

> If Congress has the right to coin, to create, to issue and to regulate the value of money interest-free for the welfare of all the people why does Mr. Roosevelt permit the broken down Federal Reserve Banks to create our money, issue it at interest for the welfare of the money changers and finally to exact payment from the taxpayers in billions of hours of labor thereby protecting the usury of the private central bankers who issue their credit at no labor whatsoever?

Did the bankers possess the 18-billion which Mr. Roosevelt supposedly borrowed from them?

They did not.

Has he obligated the American taxpayers to refund this $18-billion plus interest through the process of taxation?

He has.

Is this in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, in keeping with the spirit of Andrew Jackson who once fought this battle, in accord with the philosophy of Pius XI who complains bitterly that credit is concentrated in the hands of a few?

This ulcer of the issuance and regulation of the value of money by private individuals at a profit for themselves in nowise pertains to the essence of capitalism. But if the blind leaders of the blind industrialists, if the kept politicians of the money changers are not willing to cure this ill, then farewell to capitalism, farewell to democracy, farewell to the Constitution of this nation together with our liberties.

We, the People, are ready to face the issue. Is Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Landon? **You cannot cure communism by preaching against it.** Remove the two causes which generate it. Restore to Congress its full prerogative of issuing money into circulation tax free.

"Economic World Crisis"--Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

er of control that characterizes capital-ownership actually and effectively rests in the controllers of financial credit—as a consequence of those two economic conditions of modern society, the state has had perforce to take over and administer many of the economic functions which belong properly (by right and duty) to subordinate economic organs within the state.

Pope Pius XI, in his encyclical "Quadragessimo Anno", has indicated some of those co-operative organizations—guilds or corporations—of wealth producers (including wage-earners, owner-employers, share-owners, etc.) the purpose of which would be to secure a better-planned, more efficient production and distribution of wealth. But **they can accomplish this purpose only if the state first makes the money system subserve industry by legally directing this money system to keep the products of the community's industry (as producers) distributed for use to the community (as consumers).**

Chicago Newspaper Charges Fr. Coughlin "Stole" Money Book

An obscure community newspaper with ambitions to be known as a money authority, published in Chicago, has charged Father Coughlin with the lowest form of intellectual theft, namely, plagiarism.

The paper does more than that: its charge, in carefully worded language, quotes Bishop Gallagher of Detroit as the author of the slander!

In effect, the article announces that Father Coughlin's popular book —"Money: Questions and Answers" —was plagiarized from writings of Miss Gertrude M. Coogan.

Paper Purports To Quote Bishop

Purporting to quote Bishop Gallagher in an address to Detroit study clubs, elsewhere referred to, the Chicago community newspaper says:

> **"Now the money book 'Money: Questions and Answers, used by Father Coughlin and published by the National Union, is the work and compilation of Miss Coogan, and it should be carefully studied. The only correct so-called Coughlin money plan is found in 'Money: Questions and Answers,' which is identical with the plans and principles outlied and elucidated in 'Money Creators,' also by Miss Coogan.'**

A telegram sent by Bishop Gallagher to Father Coughlin this week, and reproduced on page one of SOCIAL JUSTICE, flatly denies having made the statement. SOCIAL JUSTICE, and, we believe, its readers, will prefer to accept the Bishop's statement.

Ideas of Many Put Into Book

Any writer knows that when he sets about to write a monograph or a volume on any subject under the sun he is free to use the material and the content which all the ages have produced. Particularly is this true in the realm of history and the social sciences.

Who owns the fact that 10 centuries before Christ the Grecian states looked upon money as the issue of the sovereign power?

Who owns the fact that the Bank of England was established in 1664?

Who owns the fact that the bankers of medieval Europe issued more receipts than they had in gold and silver in their vaults represented by those receipts?

Who owns the fact that article 1, section 8, clause 5 of the Constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall have the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and fix the standard of weights and measures?"

So much for the content of Father Coughlin's book — **"Questions and Answers!"**

Now as to the work.

Miss Coogan a Collaborator

Over many years Father Coughlin has been in touch with real practical men who in their everyday lives know the practice of money and credit and who have gone beyond the habits of practice into the principle which underlies those practices.

Father Coughlin has had the collaboration of many persons, in all of his monetary and economic, as well as every phase of his other manifold activities. Miss Coogan, a financial writer, was a collaborator on "Questions and Answers."

But the motive for the story—as well as the reason why a small community newspaper should seize upon the informal remarks of a Detroit bishop to blast large type over three columns on page one—are not clear.

After publishing the purported quotation, which the Bishop's telegram discloses to have been inaccurate, the Chicago paper declares:

> "This statement clarifies the Bishop's position in relation to the endorsement by Father Coughlin of the Union party and Mr. Lemke; **it also definitely indicates that Father Coughlin in his political activities with the Union party and Mr. Lemke does not have the approval of his Bishop** or as the Bishop clearly indicates the approval of the Church . . .
>
> **"Miss Coogan told officers of the National Union for Social Justice** at the time the Lemke party program was first publicized, that 'it is unsound and in positive contradiction to the principles advocated in 'Money: Questions and Answers,' which Father Coughlin had previously stated was the money bible of the National Union for Social Justice.' "
>
> **"Miss Coogan, a number of weeks ago, told a Chicago audience** consisting of officers of the National Union, that the 'Lemke monetary platform, if enacted into legislation, would produce communism.' For that reason she declined to address any further audiences of the National Union . . ."

Barred as Speaker For N. U. S. J.

It sounds better that way, of course, but readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE recall that Illinois units of the National Union were notified on July 20th, that **"Miss Gertrude Coogan, formerly a contributor to SOCIAL JUSTICE . . . never was and is not now a member of the National Union and, therefore, has no right to attend any of its meetings, let alone address any of its members in convention."**

Prelate Ends Lemke Libel

(Continued from Page 1)

he never yet advocated any interference with the normal "corner bank" distribution of retail credit to the individual customer.

Lemke Plan Clear

Bishop Gallagher, likewise, distinguished in his address the "universal" credit contained in the Lemke platform from the definite and detailed analysis of credit contributed by Father Coughlin in his radio discourses.

The truth is that Congressman Lemke, by explaining his plank as meaning **wholesale credit**, gets away from the "universal" which technically might be made to mean the government control of all credit, and so brings his ideas into harmony with the logic of the entire credit situation.

The press, and others whose motives are not clear, were quick to exploit the informal address of Bishop Gallagher in such language as seemingly **to indicate that there was a fundamental difference between the teachings of social justice and the Lemke program on credit.**

The following telegram was addressed at once by the Bishop to Father Coughlin. It should be read and preserved by every member of the National Union, for much capital has been made in the newspapers in an attempt to divide the forces which follow the teacher of moral truths and the leader of a political party, which has pledged itself to carry out a program of Christian social justice based upon those moral teachings.

The Bishop's telegram, which appears on page one of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is repeated for the reader's convenience here:

"Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin:

"In extemporaneous speech to Study Clubs I mentioned credit and referred to local credit. As you know, you have never advocated interfering with corner bank. Thus the government control of all credit is neither in your mind or in mine. Lemke, by explaining his plank as meaning wholesale credit, clarifies entire situation and brings plank in harmony with your work. Don't worry over these newspaper stories. I've had some experience myself.

"Bishop Gallagher."

Maryland Rally

NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md.

Saturday, Oct. 10, 9 p. m.

Band Concert 7 to 9 — Dancing 10 to 1

Tickets may be procured from the District and Unit Officers, and from State Headquarters, 3 North Calvert Street, Baltimore.

How About YOUR Bicycle?

—Picture by Ewing Galloway.

Nine hundred boys and girls have entered SOCIAL JUSTICE'S bicycle contest.

That means that nearly 1,000 of the most enthusiastic circulation workers are in the field of building up a route for the dissemination of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Readers are urged to buy regularly from the youngsters if they make contact with you.

The 900 who have already started by no means cover the big circulation field that awaits wide-awake, ambitious canvassers.

You can still enter the contest. The rules are simple. Every boy or girl who sells 500 papers over a period of 20 weeks can win a brand new streamline bicycle, in addition to earning $12.50 each week while working for the prize. Spare time on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will net you a neat little bank account as well as a fine new bicycle for yourself.

Fill out the coupon which appears elsewhere on this page and mail it to Social Justice Publishing Co., Inc., P. O. Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan, and you will be sent full information.

Social Justice Publishing Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 150,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please send me full information about your Free Bicycle Contest for Boys and Girls. I am anxious to start building up my route for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

My name is .....

I live at .....

..... *(Street)*

..... *(City)* *(State)*

I am ..... years old.

N.U.S.J. Mother of Seven Wins Over Congress Field

Defeating seven male opponents, and startlingly upsetting political circles of Springfield, Mass., by her first political adventure, Mrs. Agnes C. Reavey, Springfield school teacher and mother of seven children, won the Democratic nomination for Congress from her district. She was the candidate endorsed by the National Union for Social Justice, and announced that when elected, she will "proceed in accordance with the 16 principles of the National Union."

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Reavey have been devout enthusiasts for the principles of social justice for which the National Union stands, and have often found it difficult to bring up their seven children in accordance with a very moderate standard of decency.

Mother Teaches School

Mr. Reavey is slightly deaf. The competitive world, difficult enough for normal persons, has been much more so for him because of this handicap. Although his name has been first on the civil service list for the past six years, he has been able to obtain only temporary employment shoveling coal as a fireman for a few months each year. The conditions finally decided Mrs. Reavey to teach school in order to help support the family.

The Reavey's joined the National Union, but because of her training and interest in public affairs, Mrs. Reavey was persuaded to withdraw from active membership and enter the contest for Congress in her district, where she received the endorsation and approval of the NUSJ.

A native of West Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Reavey celebrated her 46th birthday last month. She was a teacher in the schools of Connecticut and Massachusetts from her graduation from State Teacher's College at Westfield in 1910, until her marriage to William Reavey in 1913.

Her seven children are: M. Ruth, 22; Claire A., 20; Miriam A., 19; William A. Jr., 17; Lambert A., 15; Richard P., 13, and Thomas C., 7. Because of economic conditions, Mrs. Reavey did substitute teaching while her children were growing up.

Wins Law Degree

While teaching and raising a family, Mrs. Reavey found time to study public speaking for two years, and to work toward a law degree which she received from Northeastern university in 1931. At present she teaches a special class of subnormal girls in a school in Springfield.

Mrs. Reavey is a member of the Springfield Speakers' club, the Child Study club, the Springfield Teachers' club, the National Education Association, and is a past president of the eastern branch of the Westfield State Teachers' alumni association.

"As a woman I have tried never to shirk my duties as a woman to obtain that mysterious something known as a 'career,'" says Mrs. Reavey, "as a wife and mother I believe that the government of this country will be that much better for the combined efforts of both men and women in public life."

Michigan State Office

The Michigan state office has moved into new quarters at 3228 Gratiot, corner of Mack. The telephone is Fitzroy 0040. B. F. Stephenson is state supervisor and F. A. Kummer, business manager.

The Michigan organization is at work on plans for the state rally of the National Union, which will be held at the State Fair park on October 17.

N. U. S. J. CONGRESS WINNER

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

Mrs. Agnes C. Reavey (left), NUSJ endorsee, surprised Springfield political circles by defeating seven male opponents for the Democratic nomination. Pictured above is the Reavey family. Left to right: Thomas, Richard, Lambert, William, Jr., Miriam, Claire, M. Ruth, Mrs. Reavey, and William A. Reavey.

District Has NUSJ Radio Broadcast

National Union members of the Ninth Congressional District of New York are doing their part in the furtherance of social justice. Every Sunday evening, for 15 minutes, from 9:45 until 10 o'clock, this district conducts a broadcast over radio station WMBQ (1500 kilocycles).

In these broadcasts the 16 principles of Social Justice are explained, for the enlightenment of the people of New York. The purpose of the broadcast is to bring about good will toward the National Union as well as to explain to non-members just what the NUSJ is and why it exists.

Members of this same Congressional district will hold a dance on the evening of Friday, October 16, at Arcadia hall in Brooklyn. A feature of the evening will be an amateur contest. The club best represented will receive an honor cup, while a National Union flag will be the prize for the unit with the greatest number in attendance.

Maryland Picnic

The first annual picnic for the Maryland NUSJ was held at Arion park in Baltimore on the first Sunday of September. At the gathering which included more than 18,000, an oil painting of Father Coughlin was presented to the state office of the National Union. The artist who painted the picture was Marjorie Joy Turner, a member of the Maryland NUSJ.

N.U.S.J. Song Book

An official book of NUSJ campaign songs, suitable for community singing at National Union rallies, has been printed in sheet music form. The collection of eight songs was chosen, edited and arranged by Cyril Guthoerl, organist at the Shrine of the Little Flower. A picture of Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin and the Shrine quartet appear on the cover. The songs were introduced by the quartet at the recent Cleveland convention. The song books wholesale at 25 cents each in lots of 100, and retail at 30 cents the copy. Orders can be placed directly with Mr. Guthoerl, 1042 Iroquois, Royal Oak, Mich.

Madison Units Meet

All units of Madison, Wis. will meet for a picnic at Olin Park on Sunday, October 4. Refreshments, games and other amusements will be followed by several locally prominent speakers. There will be no admittance fee.

INDIANA

State N. U. S. J. Rally

Father Coughlin will speak at State Fair Grounds, Indianapolis, Indiana

Sunday, October 4th, at 2 p. m.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In the August 10th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there appeared in this column a question pertaining to the action which should be taken with respect to those members of the National Union who refused to support endorsed candidates for Congress or who refused to vote for Lemke.

At that time it was felt that these members were not upholding the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice if they refused to support candidates who had been endorsed and had pledged their allegiance to these principles. However, after careful consideration and much deliberation it has been decided that, providing such members still believe in all of the 16 principles, even though they are not in complete accord with our method of bringing about their enactment, they still may be members of good standing.

Nevertheless, we ask members of the National Union for Social Justice to put aside all personal preferences and petty bickerings and to campaign actively for the candidate for Congress who has received the endorsement of their district assembly, in spite of the fact that they may disagree with the district's selection. We must always bear in mind the old axiom that in unity there is strength.

State Personnel

Can district assembly members or Board of Operators be employed in a state office?

The personnel of the state office is in no way connected with the central office at Royal Oak. This is entirely left up to the good judgment of those in charge.

Candidate Speakers

Are endorsed candidates allowed to address units?

Only those candidates who have pledged their support to the 16 principles of the National Union and have been endorsed and approved by the National Union are permitted to address unit meetings.

Expulsions

Should members be allowed to circulate petitions urging the removal of any member or officer?

No this is not permitted. If there are any expulsions to be made both sides of the case must be submitted to Royal Oak where it will be tried in a fair and impartial manner.

Local Benefit

If we wish to give a party or a benefit, is it necessary to first get permission from the Congressional District president, and to give the district half of the proceeds?

If the affair is given for the benefit of the individual unit, it is not necessary to obtain permission from the district office, nor do any of the proceeds have to be given to the district.

Labor Spies Name Employing Firms at Senate Inquiry

(Continued from page 3)

every step of the industrial organization of the southern steel companies.

Hemphill was finally identified by the labor organizers and, as usual in these cases, it was discovered that he was reporting fictions.

Pay $225 a Week!

Another witness before the Senate Committee was Charles Smith, who shadowed union workers and worked as a labor spy for a year in Boston for the Eastern Steamship Lines—at a salary of $225 a week!

A third witness was John Davidson, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, known on the books of Railway Audit and Inspection as "Number 880." Davidson, according to the testimony, acted as a spy for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Works. With a wife and three children he wanted the extra money; he reported daily in great detail on conversations in the plants and among the workers in the towns.

R. C. Kilgore and W. H. Gray (No. 423) were field organizers. Gray described his $150 a month salary, which incidentally is $1,800 a year, which is the minimum wage received by him. He likewise received expenses plus a fee of 50 cents for every man "hooked" by him. In other words, for every man he got to turn against labor.

Gray worked in the textile concerns, in the transportation companies, in the steel mills and every sort of industrial plant in the south. He represented himself as an agent of an insurance company or of minority stockholders in the plant or as a "newspaper man" and he offered to buy information.

Spies Name "Clients"

Here is a partial list of the clients of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company and its subsidiary, the Central Industrial Service. Here are the concerns which are indicted according to the sworn testimony, which, of course, has the right to be answered by the representatives of these concerns and which testimony is today only ex parte. Here are the concerns, therefore, that stand indicted—but not convicted—in the court of public opinion.

Alka-Seltzer, New York.
American Aluminum Company, Pittsburgh.
Borden Milk Company, New York.
Bush Terminal Company, New York.
Bendix Products Corporation, South Bend, Ind.
Buckeye Steel Casting Company, Columbus, O.
Busy Bee Hosiery Company, Reading.
Apex Hosiery Company, Philadelphia.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York.
Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
Carolina Power and Light, Raleigh, N. C.
Columbian Steamship Company, New York.
Campbell Transportation Company, Pittsburgh.
Chillicothe Paper Company, Chillicothe, O.
Eastern Steamship Company, New York.
Frigidaire Corporation, New York.
Fedden Brothers, Shillington, Pa.
General Materials Company, St. Louis.
Greensboro Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Huck-Gerhardts Company, Philadelphia.
Herbrand Corporation, Philadelphia.
Industrial Hosiery Mills, Inc., Shillington, Pa.
Kelvinator Sales Corporation, New York.
City of Knoxville, Tenn.
Landenberger, J. W. & Co., Philadelphia.
Mock, Judson & Voehringer, Greensboro, N. C.
Mammoth Hosiery Mills, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa.
Nolde & Horst, Reading, Pa.
Northwood Hosiery Co., Philadelphia.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.
Northern Indiana Public Service, Indiana.
National Dairy Products, New York.
Phoenixville Hosiery Mills, Phoenixville, Pa.
Princess Royal Hosiery Mills, Inc., Reading, Pa.
Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.
Precision Tool Co. (Remington-Rand).
Reading Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Inc., Reading, Pa.
Rogers, Ramsay & Hogue, City o. Rome, Ga.
Real Silk Hosiery Co., Indianapolis.
Schuylkill Valley Mills, Spring City, Pa.
Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City.
W. B. Thomas Hosiery Mills.
Tasty Bread Company, New York.
Texas Oil Company, New York.
United Service Company, Tulsa, Okla.
Utica Mutual Life Insurance, New York.
F. G. Vogt & Sons, Rochester.
Woodward Iron & Coal Company.
Western Union, New York.
Wheeling Steel Corporation.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh.
Windsor Power House Coal Company.
West Pennsylvania Power Company.
Ohio Line.
Samoset Cotton Mills.
Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.
B. O. R. Radio Company, Reading, Pa.
Spencer J. Love, Greensboro, N. C.
Pennsylvania Greyhound.
Cushman Sons, New York.
Purity Bakeries Company, New York.
Jewish Hospital, New York.
Carnegie-Illnois Steel Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation.
H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation.

The American people and not labor alone, must watch this Senate Committee as it unravels the most sordid labor story ever written.

The National Union for Social Justice stands for a living and just annual wage for labor. It likewise stands for the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively by representatives of its own choosing. Between these principles and other fulfillments stands the espionage system and the strikebreakers' system, both of which work in the dark wrecking every plan of labor which it is possible to wreck.

Save French at Expense of Americans

(Continued from page 3)

the weight of the gold dollar at fifteen and five-twenty-first grains nine-tenths fine."

Became Secret Fund

From his characteristically careful choice of words alone, it is clear that the president himself believed revaluation of gold to be the means towards achieving the admitted objective—the devaluation of the dollar, deemed necessary for two major reason, viz.: Firstly, "in order to stabilize domestic prices" and secondly, "to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies."

It is quite true that another result of dollar devaluation was to provide, through the revaluation of gold at $35 an ounce, a "profit" to the treasury of about $2,800,000,000.

It is equally true that of this amount the sum of $2-billion was used to set up a gambling fund officially designated "The Stabilization Fund." After slight opposition Congress agreed that the treasury need not divulge or report upon operations of that fund and hence it became a secret fund, the secretary, his few advisers and, perhaps the president, alone having access to actual knowledge of the exact state of the nation.

Insult to America

On January 31, 1934 the pound sterling was quoted at $5.03; the French franc at 6.39 cents; the Dutch guilder at 65.20 cents; the Italian lire at 8.50 cents; the German mark at 38.50 cents; the Swiss franc at 31.50 cents; the Spanish peseta at 13.10 cents.

Since that time and up to a few days ago it may have been assumed that the treasury activities have been devoted to maintaining these rates at these levels or higher. In this connection, the bulk of the treasury operations involved, of course, the English pound, the French franc, and the Dutch gilder. It may also be assumed that any actual gambling that such activities entailed was limited to operations involving the pound sterling.

In the case of the French franc and Dutch gilder, both of which remained on the gold standard basis, the gambling element was limited to the gold itself rather than to those two currencies which were exchangeable into gold.

It is of course regrettable that the Secretary of the Treasury has chosen to masquerade treasury activities by announcing from time to time that resources of this nation have been placed at the disposal of foreign governments for the purpose of safeguarding, or, in the parlance of the street, of "bulling" their national currencies.

Pronouncements which have emanated from the secretary from time to time, apparently designed for foreign consumption, have actually constituted what may be regarded, in view of past and present relations, as little short of insult to the American people.

Saviour of Franc

For instance, answering criticism leveled at him because the president of the Bank of France, in announcing to the world for the first time that the American stabilization fund was used to protect the French franc, the Secretary of the Treasury stated: "I will rest my case upon what the president of the Bank of France has so graciously said about me." The president of the Bank of France had hailed Mr. Morgenthau as "the saviour of the French franc."

Mr. Morgenthau might have left haughtily, explained and justified his action on the ground that the relative operations were really dictated by the necessity of maintaining the devaluation of the dollar through upholding foreign exchange rates for the direct benefit of American trade and commerce.

The president's proclamation of January 31, 1934, was more or less in effect, both in letter and spirit, up to September 26, 1936. Each time that successive governments in France had gotten into difficulties in attempting to maintain the franc, American resources had been thrown into the breach and the franc saved. This was in line with our national policy of protecting American trade.

To express the situation that prevailed up until that date in a practical sense, French competitors could purchase one dollar's worth of American goods for about 15 francs.

Move Defeats Tariff

On September 26, 1936, however, it was announced that as a result of a little deal arranged through the agency of the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Roosevelt's Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Montagu Norman and Mr. Leon Blum had gotten together and decided that henceforth the French people would be forced to pay 29 French francs for a dollar's worth of American goods.

Conversely, the American people would find it much cheaper to purchase French products rather than competitive American products. It would be unthinkable to openly reduce the tariff on French imports yet this devaluation of the French franc removed what has constituted a tariff barrier that has favored the American people. In effect there is automatically a reduction of roughly 30 per cent in the invisible tariff duties imposed upon imports from France.

Is this protecting, in the president's own words, "the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies?"

It must be remembered that on January 31, 1934, the French franc was quoted at 6.39 cents per 100.

It must also be remarked that as a result of the president's proclamation of that date the French franc was forced to, and until September 26, 1936, maintained at the minimum rate of $6.59¼ per 100 francs.

Revalues American Dollar

The rate of the French franc will now be but $4.61 per 100 francs.

What has happened is that our dollar which had been devalued, in terms of the foreign currencies, to 59.06 cents has now been revalued to around 80 cents. **The advantage is to the foreigner at the expense of the American public, already overburdened not alone with the staggering repudiated foreign debt which we have been forced to assume, but with the regular servicing of that debt as well.**

As a result of the break-up of the gold bloc, aided and abetted by our own treasury officials, the major currencies of the world will shortly be fixed at rates of exchange that will have a ruinous effect upon our export trade and that will permit of unfair competition by foreigners in our domestic market.

Only a nation hopelessly faced with an unfavorable balance of trade from year to year finds it profitable to permit of an appreciation of its currency in relation to currencies of other nations.

A nation historically and naturally destined to supply the world with its raw materials, its manufacturers and agricultural products must have a cheap currency to permit the world to purchase and consume such wealth.

We Are the Victims

As the direct result of the new alignment of the major world currencies, which has the blessing of this administration, foreign grain, cotton and foodstuffs of every description—the increasing importation of which had already developed into a serious menace to our agricultural interests—are given an added advantage over our domestic products. We will be able to buy them at a further concession of about 25 per cent.

On the other hand, foreign nations, which already have established almost prohibitive tariff barriers against American industrial products, are ceded automatically what amounts to an increase of 25 per cent in the rates of such tariff levies.

Yet gold has been revaluated; the dollar has supposedly been correspondingly devalued "to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies."

Let the farmers and the industrialists know and realize that in this underhanded fashion not alone have the advantages of the reduced content of the dollar been completely eliminated, but that the dollar has been insidiously revalued from 59 cents to almost 80 cents.

Let the American people know that the 59 cent dollar no longer exists.

Sold Out to France

Let the world know that red-herring tales of red plots to wreck the British pound are an insult to the intelligence of the American people who cannot be fooled by the specter of a puny $5-million deal. Mr. Morgenthau may boast of his petty profits of Saturday but the American people and Mr. Morgenthau will shortly realize that childish glee and crap game winnings can never becloud the fact that on Friday the homes and families of America had again been sold into bondage.

But let it not be forgotten that on Tuesday of the same week Mr. Morgenthau in his letter to Senator Vandenberg **had boasted of the advantages to American trade that had been brought about by the 59 cent dollar;** had rejoiced in the fact that through our acquisition of billions in gold advantageous exchange rates of foreign currencies had been maintained.

By Saturday's action the United States became a party to a deal which must have serious repercussions throughout Europe and the entire world. France's neighbors, Italy, Belgium, Holland and even Spain (when tranquillity will have been restored) can never surrender such a tremendous trade advantage to France. They, too, against their will eventually must be forced to depreciate their currency. Far more important, however, is the fact that **there has been consummated by far the most grevious infringement upon the Constitutional right of Congress, and Congress alone, to coin and regulate the value of money, and of foreign coins.**

Thus, again has the sacred heritage of "we, the people" been violated.

The People Speak . . . .

His Paper Circulates

To the Editor:

While reading through today SOCIAL JUSTICE I found some letters from people telling how they use their papers when they have finished reading them. I could not resist writing to tell what I do with mine. **I think it is a nickel well spent.** To begin with, I could not subscribe for a year, so I decided to have one delivered each week by one of the boys from the local unit.

There are a few people in our neighborhood who cannot see farther than their noses and therefore cannot see the NUSJ, or could not see it until I gave them my SOCIAL JUSTICE paper every week. One is a very strong Republican and I could say nothing to him without getting into an argument. It was through an argument that I got him to start reading SOCIAL JUSTICE. Then an article was published in the local paper, and it later was admitted to be untrue; and SOCIAL JUSTICE appeared the following day with the true story. I took it to him, and told him to "Read the truth for once," and to this day he has been a reader of our paper.

The other day I asked his wife how John liked SOCIAL JUSTICE and she said it was the best paper they have ever read, and also: "John said he's not voting for Roosevelt, and he's not voting for Landon. You can use your own judgment as to whom he will vote for.'

Well, this gentleman and his wife read my paper. From there it goes to his son and wife. Then I get it back and give it to my brother and his wife; from there it goes to her mother, then to her sister and husband, then to her grandpa (another strong Republican) and grandma—right there is where I lose track of it, but I still think it is a nickel well spent.

Of course I am hoping for each of them to buy their own paper, so as to help the good cause along, for every little bit helps, but as long as I can keep peace by doing this I will do it. I figure that by election day, I can assure at least 11 votes for Mr. Lemke. I have been promised seven of those 11 who read SOCIAL JUSTICE already.

I really think that if each of us could get five or more votes for Lemke and O'Brien, we could go someplace. Here is hoping for the best.

—J. G. K.

N.S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Annoyed With Time

To the Editor:

I was very pleased to note your editorial, "Time Marches Out," in the issue of August 31.

We have indignantly listened to a series of lies, broadcast by the March of Time and sponsored by the Wrigley company, giving pseudo interviews between reporters and some of the pope's entourage concerning the "Coughlin case."

—Mrs. R. J. K.

Kansas City, Mo.

Paper in Library

To the Editor:

Your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, is the most effective weapon in our struggle to regain our constitutional heritage of Christian liberty and security.

Our unit presents a copy each week to our local public library where it is carefully read by many thinking citizens. This journal is also placed in the hands of editors of small "nationality publications," which for the most part, copy their news from other papers.

We consider it a great privilege and a distinct pleasure to study and distribute SOCIAL JUSTICE, the greatest real American publication in the United States today.

—O. A. Kaminsky.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Saving Home Market

To the Editor:

I have been a resident of Sauk and Richland counties in Wisconsin all my life and farmed until three years ago, so naturally I am in sympathy with the dairy farmers The following will give you an idea of what is happening to the cheese industry under the New Deal.

It might be interesting to city people to know what the farmer is getting for his cheese. The price today is 17 cents a pound for top grade American cheese, with a discount for undergrades from 2 to 2½ cents a pound for the making.

Plymouth is the center of the cheese industry of Wisconsin, but the cheese industry is as important to any county or state where it is manufactured, as it is to Plymouth. All are just as much affected by what the farmers have discovered there.

There are protests being mailed out to every farmer and cheese man in the county.

"Carloads of Canadian cheese were shipped into Plymouth only a few days ago," the protest stated. "Many more cars were shipped to Milwaukee, Green Bay and other Wisconsin markets.

"But this is not the whole story. Canadians have dumped 3,983,002 pounds of their cheese into the United States up to July 1 of this year as the result of the reciprocal trade agreement. United States buyers still are contracting for enormous quantities of cheese below the American prices. This naturally forces down the price of cheese. This foreign cheese is being stored and held in reserve so buyers can remain out of the market for American cheese, thus lowering the market as well."

Cheese is Wisconsin's primary agricultural product. More cheese of more kinds is manufactured in the state than in all of the rest of the United States.

The Plymouth letter says: We ask you, isn't it time to put the foreign farmer out of the American market and give the American farmer the benefit of his home market?

—L. M. Schmitz.

Hillspoint, Wis.

He Knew Him When

To the Editor:

It is with pleasure that I have followed the movement of SOCIAL JUSTICE with William Lemke as its standard bearer. I have known "Bill" since boyhood days on the farm in what is known as the Big Coulee in Towner county, North Dakota.

When I saw, in the last issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the picture which was a perfect reproduction of the old Lemke home that I had passed hundreds of times going to town, boyhood days came back, to the early 90's when I went to school taught by Isabel Lemke and Ida Lemke, two of Bill's older sisters, in a crude granary rearranged for a school with one small four-light window.

I must say that the history of the Lemke's as stated in the SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper is true. Not one word but what is true. The name of Lemke has rung true to the progressive cause, even before that cause got any headlines in the press. Our ship of state will sail proudly on if it has Bill Lemke as its captain.

—E. M. Hanson.

Milaca, Minn.

Beware Red Tricks

To the Editor:

"Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise." We wonder.

At the rally held in Brooklyn on September 11, I observed members of the National Union buying pamphlets from communistic workers. Although ignorant of the contents of those pamphlets, our members bought and paid for with their own money, propaganda not only harmful to our organization, but propaganda more harmful to our great leader, Father Coughlin.

These members were not only deceived at their own meeting, but were helping, innocently of course, the cause of the communism which they hope to combat.

Do not be deceived even if our leader is pictured on the front cover. Books which I refer to are "The Truth About Father Coughlin," by A. B. Magil, and "How to Win Social Justice," by Alex Bittleman.

Be on the alert! Do not be fooled by the cover of any book, nor even by the first few pages. Hypocritically these authors accomplish their purpose; you give to them the donation with which they expect to crucify you. I hope that this will help some of our members to protect themselves from such communistic enterprise.

—Thomas Terracina.

Newburgh, N. C.

German Inflation

To the Editor:

Every day the press tells us that **if we try to reform our money system, as Father Coughlin advocates, America will be faced with the same ruin that Germany met when the** Germans had to carry the money for their groceries to the store in suitcases. Now this is a powerful argument against us. Brisbane uses it and so do all the panders of the prostituted press. **But it is a false argument. The German inflation was engineered by the same kind of a private money control bank as the Federal Reserve.** Hence, it was the German Federal Reservists that ruined Germany by inflation.

—George Canavan.

Chicago, Ill.

Apology to Youth

To the Editor:

Just a few words to the young men and women of America. To those future greats, these few words do not come as a warning because you are too intelligent for that. They come only as a reminder and from one who has helped to create this depression by doing nothing toward your future.

A guilty conscience brings forth this letter to you. Let me say that I thought up until now it made little difference whether or not I became active in my duties as an American citizen. This willful neglect was brought about by laziness, the thought of graft and shrewd politicians and the influence of bad newspapers. I stand with many others today indicted by modern youth for neglect of this right of franchise given each American citizen.

You who are 21 have reached the place in life that you wanted. Your political rights are here. It is your duty to step into the worldly things of life and help man your country as an upright citizen. Plan for the protection of those who are to follow you.

There is no excuse today for you, the coming generation, to make the mistakes that I made in my youth. In these days of radio, while free speech exists, and while there are a few remaining truthful news publications, the way is shown you. Men like Father Coughlin, William Lemke, Charles O'Brien, Martin Sweeney, Gerald Nye and Rush Holt are your leaders. Here are men with real American backbone, who stand unafraid to fight in the open for you, even with their lives endangered.

For the past 23 years, I could see no reason to vote. Both sides looked the same to me year in and year out. Now, however, I have registered and am eagerly awaiting the opportunity to vote for the men who stand willing and ready to save our country. I am pledged to support Mr. Lemke and Mr. O'Brien and all the senators and congressmen who are for Social Justice. I am for the restoration of our democracy and our Constitution.

—J. R. Leech.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Another Volunteer

To the Editor:

With my whole heart I wish to commend all connected with SOCIAL JUSTICE and our beloved Father Coughlin. You are all doing a grand job and with the grace of God we will be successful THIS YEAR and not be satisfied with 1940. It may be too late then. Can you send me 50 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE this next issue and I will sell them here in this little town of 500 persons. I am not a storekeeper looking for profits — any profits will go to our common cause.

I am making converts to Lemke and O'Brien and am confident that they will be elected if we can throw it into the House.

—Leo D. Scanlan.

Limestone, N. Y.

Writer Sounds Praises of Sweden's Monetary System

To the Editor:

In your paper of Sept. 7, you gave a statement on Sweden and its monetary system. Accept my congratulations for this! Very few of the American people here know anything about this. As a fact, all the gold and most of the silver (the latter used mostly in business) is stacked in the Ricksbank at Stockholm in big vaults. Every banker has to give a guarantee of his depositors' money, backed by the gold and also the silver deposited with the government in the Swedish National Ricksbank. The loans the bankers make are also registered in this Ricksbank every so often, as well as the amount of deposits.

It is a true fact that Kreuger the match king, Sweden's greatest financial scoundrel, never succeeded in his own native country securing loans from private individuals to the extent needed. Most of his money came from other countries, including America. True enough, the Swedish government gave him a loan after much debating in the parliament by the different factions there representing the people. There are six different parties in Sweden; and to prove the Swedish royalty democratic, King Gustaf's own statement to his people is that the worst sorrow his people could do him is electing his own cabinet from people of the right wing party. The average American does not know that the people of Sweden elect their king's cabinet, contrary to our American methods.

People Elect Cabinet

At present Sweden has a farmer for premier, and every week this premier dines with King Gustaf alone in his castle, as the king wants to know all the details of his people's and his country's needs. Hjalmar Branting, the great crusader for the workers and the first social democrat, was an intimate friend of King Gustaf—the king mourned deeply the loss of that friend when he passed away. The workers in Sweden idolize King Gustaf. They see in him a great leader and a father for his countrymen. Sweden's success can be attributed both to its monetary system and to the strong organization of workers backed by the government. The Social Democrat, the daily paper of the workers, expresses their views on government problems, as well as their union activities.

The workers' palace, big as the royal court, is in the center of Stockholm, a headquarter for all Swedish unions, which also have a similar branch of "workers' house" in every little hamlet of Sweden. The headquarters in Stockholm has an office flag and charter for every union in the country.

Unions Recall Representatives

When a representative is unsatisfactory to the people the union organizations demonstrate at the parliament, and a petition is made to the king to recall him. That was done to Premier Ekman a few years ago, when he accepted money from Kreuger. The special bureau investigating graft made it public, and the money (50,000 crowns) was collected by the government from M. Eckman.

When the crash of Kreuger's finance came, some of the banks which gave loans to Kreuger, never failed their depositors. They continued their business as usual. The crown never dropped inside of Sweden in the depression. The price on commodities kept up as before, thanks to the monetary system.

Father Coughlin is the greatest man our country has today. Let us keep him as our Moses to teach us the way out of the desert.

—Mrs. Magnus Olson.

Harris, Minn.

Between Ourselves

Hon. Henry Morgenthau,
Treasury Department,
Penn. Ave. and 15'th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Henry:

It begins to look like "Jefty" O'Connor, Currency Comptroller, whom you tried so unsuccessfully to fire, is going to have the last laugh after all, doesn't it?

They say your pal F. D. R. is preparing a potion of the same hemlock for you that you tried to slip "Jefty," and that Senator Jim Couzens, defeated Demo-publican of Michigan, is slated to be Secretary of the Treasury if the New Deal is returned to power.

Yours,

Justin Steel

We Answer With Facts

President Roosevelt, returning to Washington after his tour of the nation, declared that "better conditions" exist on farms, in factories and homes as a result of the activities of his administration.

SOCIAL JUSTICE can think of no better answer to this assertion than to refer its readers to the stories on this page and page 15.

Speculators Make Profit On Nation's Farm Losses

WHERE GAMBLERS TAKE PROFITS

A view of the Chicago Grain Exchange, where food gamblers jockey the prices of farm products for their own profit. This agricultural "faro room" was the scene this year of vigorous activty on the part of the speculators, who took advantage of crop shortages to increase the prices of food. Farmers have lost heavily because of the drouth which has devastated farm lands. City people are losing because of high living costs which the food shortage is bringing. But the food speculators, who thrive on ruin and destruction, are doing the most profitable business in years.

The best farm harvest being reaped this year is on the food and grain exchanges, and grain gamblers are the beneficiaries.

The Labor Research Association reports that rising prices have brought immediate profits to the grain speculators in Chicago and are sharply increasing the valuation of "inventories" for food processors and dealers all along the line.

The American Institute of Food Distribution announced this week that price advances are slowly but surely being passed on to the masses of consumers.

"Chicago price of corn is up more than 60 per cent as compared to three months ago," according to the Institute. "Canned corn, which is suffering about as much damage, is up about 25 per cent in prices being obtained by canners for the cheaper grades, and about 10 per cent in the high grades.

"The cost of living will be high this winter. Prices of milk, butter, eggs, canned goods, fruits and potatoes are due to start rising this fall. Only meat and poultry will be cheap."

Bread will be higher, according to the same authority.

Relatively low prices for meat will be only temporary and will be caused by the premature sale and slaughtering of cattle and hogs in the drouth area. Despite the prediction of the Food Institute, it is to be doubted that the packers will pass on to the consumers the low prices they are paying now for drouth cattle and hogs.

The most serious feature of the meat price situation is the fact, universally recognized, that the present cutting down of herds will reduce the meat supply of 1937 and cause prices to soar next year.

Says the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics: "The general level of both meat and livestock prices in 1937 is expected to be higher than in 1936 and higher than for several years."

We Lose, But The Specs Win

Despite heavy losses which will have to be borne by farmers and consumers as a result of crop shortages, food speculators, operating on the various exchanges, are reported to be making a fancy profit on food futures. Rising prices invariably prove a bonanza to these manipulators.

Farmer Works But Profits Go To Others

In 1935 the typical American family head paid $67 more to feed his family the 58 common foods which comprise an average diet than in 1933.

Of the $331 spent for food by the average working class family in 1935, the farmer who produced the food received only 42 per cent. The remaining 58 per cent went to processors, speculators, transportation companies and distributors.

Another study of what the farmer gets, made in New York city, shows that when a consumer in that city spends a dollar for fruit or vegetables, less than 35 cents of it goes to the farmer.

This is a sample of what the New Deal has "done" and is "doing" for the man behind the plow. It is an illustration of the profit-less toil of American farmers, against which the National Union for Social Justice is crusading.

44,000 Homes, 30,000 Farms Are Ordered Foreclosed

The winter of 1936-37 will be cold as the proverbial "landlord's heart" for a great many Americans, and we aren't speaking figuratively.

Thousands of farm and home owners are face to face with a mortgage problem of giant dimensions and the landlord in the case is none other than the New Deal administration.

The brain-trust government has authorized foreclosure proceedings

The United States News reports:

"Lawyers with proper affiliations scattered over the United States are beginning to reap a harvest from foreclosures on farms and homes mortgaged by the Home Owners Loan Corp. and the Farm Credit Administration.'

on 43,870 homes and 30,257 farms to date, according to records of the Home Owners Loan Corp. and the Farm Credit Administration.

The number of persons dispossessed of their homes by the HOLC through foreclosures doubled during June, July and August, official records showed.

It is significant to note that HOLC officials stopped publishing the number of foreclosures in June, although this had been a routine phase of reports every month until then.

Washington correspondents had to turn to the September issue of "The Federal Home Loan Bank Review" to obtain the foreclosure figures.

The number of homes that Uncle Sam will ultimately grab from private owners has not been estimated officially, due to the discreet silence officials of the HOLC and other New Deal agencies are maintaining during the presidential campaign.

An unofficial estimate, however—that of the United States Building and Loan League—is that 200,000 homes will be taken over out of a total of 1,020,000 under the wing of the HOLC

In other words, one out of every five home owners who have become indebted to the HOLC will lose his home!

Uncle Sam is a big landlord in the country as well as in cities and towns. The 30,000 farms which the Federal Credit Administration has acquired have been lost to farmers as a result of loans made by the 12 federal land banks and the land bang commissioner.

HOLC Home Acquisition Shows Gains

Foreclosures on homes by the Home Owners' Loan Corp. have increased in leaps and bounds this year. The month by month number of homes acquired by the HOLC is as follows:

January	1,281
February	1,544
March	3,190
April	4,367
May	4,687
June	8,113
July	8,016
August	8,203

Canada Begins Farm Probe

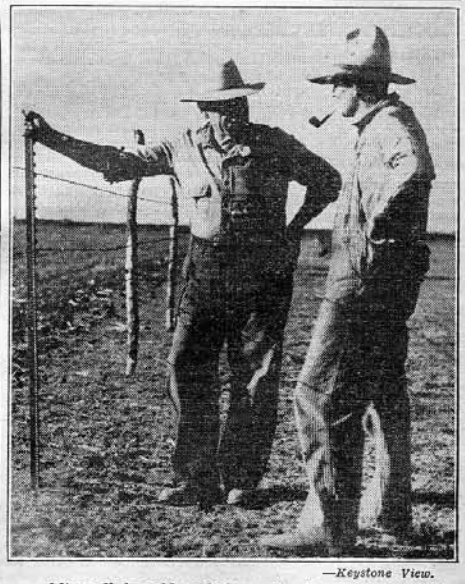
Canada, where politicians sometimes work for their farmers' interests, is starting an investigation into the high cost of farm machinery, the result of which is certain to spread to this country. Says a committee of the Canadian government: "Lowering of unjustifiably high implement prices could be a factor in making production profitable."

Farm Leader Slams Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was called the "greatest traitor American agriculture has ever known" by A. J. Johnson, acting president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, last week.

Speaking in Des Moines before the Union's convention, Johnson declared: "Every program tried by the administration in power to date has been a dismal failure."

TALKING IT OVER



—Keystone View.

After all is said and done, the farmers—and not politicians—are the best judges of their own problems. Above are two farmers pausing for a friendly smoke and chat. This "parley" is an indispensable part of the day's routine.

Food Shortage Menaces Country!

—*Ewing Galloway.*

Increased food costs will swell city bread lines this winter with numerous unfortunates who will be hit hard by want and deprivation. Both government and private charity agencies look for a "rush" reason.

Winter Will See Suffering And Excessive Food Costs

Wholesale food shortages, due to ruined farm crops, will make this coming winter the severest in years, economists predict.

All sections of the country will be affected by the 1936 drouth, which has been officially recognized as the worst in the nation's history. Results of the drouth will be doubly disastrous, according to experts, because of the AAA crop destruction which preceded it.

Every indication points to intense suffering among American working classes in the cities and on the farms. Government agencies look to huge increases in relief rolls and private charitable agencies expect a stampede to the bread lines.

Sharp rises in the cost of living during the cold months are reported as a certainty due to farm crop shortages.

Farmers most immediately concerned are spread over at least 977 counties in 22 states. For city people the advance in food prices has only begun.

As yet the city masses and those farmers who must buy food have felt the effect of the drouth chiefly in the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables, which average for the country as a while 29 per cent higher than a year ago, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dairy products as a group already have risen 10 per cent. Butter retails at 30 per cent more than in 1935, cheese, 5 per cent, evaporated milk, 8 per cent. Fluid milk also has been advanced in certain areas.

Warning that "the cost of living will be high this winter," the American Institute of Food Distribution announces other price rises in bread, canned goods and potatoes.

NEW DEAL "PROSPERITY"

The Labor Research Association, a non-political, unbiased investigative group, reports the following increase in living costs since the New Deal administration took office:

Cost of living as a whole . . 20 per cent
Retail food prices . . . . . 44 per cent

Will This Be Re-enacted

In the fall of last year food and meat costs were so excessive in many sections that housewives rose in protest. Food costs will be even higher this winter, say authorities. It may mean the repetition of such scenes as the above, when 5,000 Detroiters conducted their famous "meat strike." —*Wide World Photo.*

Nation's Crop Shortage Most Acute in Years

Almost every important food in the United States is below its necessary level of production.

Most marked is the loss of feed crops. The supply of corn is the smallest and poorest since 1881. The loss of corn, barley, oats and hay, and the desperate condition of pasture lands in the drouth area, are bringing a repetition of cattle losses and premature sales for slaughter which occurred two years ago in the 1934 drouth.

So serious and widespread are shortage conditions in the drouth area that government agents report it will be necessary for the masses of farmers to receive relief until next year's crop is harvested.

Crop failures do not equally affect all farmers. A minority, who are lucky enough to have the protection of crop insurance and cash reserves, are in a different position from poor farmers whose entire income is wiped out and who have no cash reserves.

Since the economic status of city people is necessarily interdependent with that of farmers, food shortage and high living costs will work great havoc in metropolitan areas.

The savings of working class families, due to the heavy burden of taxation, have been reduced from 25 cents to 6 cents for every dollar of income. The effect is to narrow the margin of security to about one-fourth of what it used to be. The federal, state and local governments may confiscate legally the earning of citizens. To the extent that they do so the possible margin of saving and security is reduced.

Wanted: 13,196,000 New Homes

—All pictures by Ewing Galloway.

No one industry in America has become more moribund during the depression than the construction industry. About 13,196,000 new homes will be needed between now and 1945 to house our ever-growing population.

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